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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

Sabotage Charged in Austria

Vanished Continent Sought

Lloyd George's 44 Years

German Jews for Palestine

Santa Claus Is Already Here

Brilliant Russian Reception

WHY take it out of innocent railway passengers? Revenge in any form is to be deprecated, but the sabotage of trains as a protest against political action is incredibly stupid. It's believed that the Socialists—or perhaps the Nazis—are implicated in the attempt to wreck the international train from Vienna to France and Germany. Utterly senseless. They will alienate the sympathies which are felt for them if they behave in this fashion. What is amazing is that with a voting strength of 65 per cent in Vienna and 42 per cent in Austria as a whole, the Socialists should be snuffed out by the very small group which Dr. Dollfuss now heads. For to the Socialists must be added, for this purpose, the unknown but considerable forces of the Nazis. Leaving power in the hands of an unrepresentative few.

¶ Between Arabia and India, down in the depths of the ocean, is a mysterious sea. On the surface, and for a hundred feet, it is like any other water, but at a lower level it contains no living thing. The expedition, which is reporting on its researches, hints that perhaps petroleum, seeping from the earth, has affected the area. But there's a more appealing explanation of a lost land—Gondwanaland or Lemuria—which connected India and Africa at a time when Europe and America were beneath the waves. They have been exalted while Lemuria has been abased. Though just why this would make the sea uninhabitable, I confess puzzles me.

¶ Forty-four years! For that period, Mr. Lloyd George, undoubtedly the greatest surviving political figure of our time (think it out), has sat uninterruptedly in the British Parliament. He did not celebrate the anniversary by attending the session; he preferred to stay in his Surrey home, writing more war memoirs, watching the gardeners at work. It is indeed difficult to see any "future," using the word in its narrow conventional sense, for him. He's out of the main political stream. But he has a wonderful past, unapproached by any statesman alive today, and his wit has not diminished, neither has his zest for public affairs abated. He earns the reversion to Gladstone's title: G. O. M.

¶ What is Germany's loss (though perhaps that word will be challenged) is Palestine's gain. 10,000 German Jews, exiles from the Fatherland, have found a home in their traditional land, and they have brought $30,000,000 with them. Not all of them were rich, but a third qualified as "capitalists," and others entered as "tourists." Five times more German Jews for Palestine in one year than in the thirteen preceding years! And numerous businesses founded and stimulated. The Jews have always resisted, and thriven on, persecution; and it may well be that, as a race, they have reason to be grateful to Chancellor Hitler. As individuals, however, they have paid a heavy price.

¶ Santa Claus is here. What! the reader will exclaim, reaching for the calendar, isn't he a little ahead of time? Well, he has to be. Such are the exigencies of modern business. Because (this in your ear) he has to work through the toy dealers, who place their orders after they have seen his samples. In New York he's obtaining quite a lot of orders. Something like $200,000,000 worth of toys. Doesn't sound like depression, does it? But of course we must think of the dear little ones, and make them happy. Though (again in your ear) the most expensive toys are not for the children, admits Santa Claus with a knowing smile, but for the parents.

¶ Brilliant was the first reception in Russia's Embassy at Washington. I have been collecting the adjectives. Glittering, gorgeous, ornate, splendid, luxurious, stately—for the rest look up Roget's Thesaurus. I have read descriptions of the grand stairway, the grand salon, the grand dining room, of the porcelain, the tapestry, the frescoes, the rich vases and candelabra. Relics, you will say, of the ancien régime. But no, there have been refurnishings and additions. As for the cuisine, "it put to shame the simple fare of the White House." Comrade Alexander Troyanovsky, you did it well.

¶ "Papa" Nubling, superintendent of dormitories at Columbia University, is retiring. A Cincinnatus with a difference—namely, a garden rake, not a plow. He won fame by being literary in the wrong places. Thus: "Dear Sir, Further procrastination in the payment of your room fees will result in your being deprived of your cubicle. Celerity were advisable." Many thousands of graduates will wish him well.

Silver Forces Prepare a Net For Roosevelt

Take Advantage of His Absence to Unite on Two-Metal Program

Causes Bad Situation

Bloc Urges Pushing Metal to $1.29 an Ounce—President Must Face Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11 — A powerful silver bloc, united for the first time behind the most drastic silver legislation yet proposed in the United States Congress, today awaited President Roosevelt's return from his southern vacation, eager to force upon him unwanted silver legislation.

The movement is the product of general congressional disorganization following overriding of the veterans benefit veto plus the absence of the Chief Executive's controlling hand. It burst into full flower yesterday when the Senate Committee on Agriculture unanimously reported out an omnibus silver bill combining half a dozen different measures, among which are provisions for putting the United States definitely on the bimetallic monetary standard.

It constitutes a problem with sweeping political implications to the Administration which Mr. Roosevelt will have to face immediately on his return within the next few days. So much strength has been mustered behind the proposed measure that presidential opposition might conceivably open a wide gulf between the Administration and its western and southwestern progressive supporters, who are almost to a man for full remonetization of silver.

Government Is Opposed

But the Administration has let it be known it opposes any further benefits to the white metal; the Secretary of the Treasury has pleaded that the present monetary program be given time in which to work itself out; and financial sentiment throughout the eastern part of the country is insistent that there be no more tampering with the currency. The dollar has been relatively stabilized at an advantageous point and this last group want it to stay there.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt may be faced with the necessity of choosing between the present monetary program satisfactory to the conservatives, banking circles and the East, on the one hand, and the silver bill insistently pushed by the West, and almost all of the progressive Republi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Quebec Joins Drive to Develop Markets For Natural Products

TORONTO, April 11 (AP)—Quebec today was among the provinces which have taken steps or indicated they would take steps to support the Natural Products Marketing Bill of the Dominion government. Quebec stepped in line last night and completed the chain of support from coast to coast.

In Quebec, Premier L. A. Taschereau told the Legislature his government would coöperate with the Dominion administration by bringing down "an act to aid in the putting into effect in this province of any federal act having as its object the marketing of natural products of Canada."

In the space of a few weeks all the provinces have rallied to the call of the dominion to help inaugurate a system whereby the dominion would set up a board to coöperate with provincial boards in marketing all natural products except those of the nation's mines.

Mrs. Roosevelt Chides Wirt For Communist References To Her Homestead Project

President's Wife Says There's Nothing Red in Helping People to Live—Wirt's Testimony Ends —'Plotting Six' to Appear Next

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—Dr. William A. Wirt, Indiana educator, whose charges of a radical plot before a House committee yesterday brought an immediate hubbub of comment and denial, received today an answer from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To the charge of "Communism" launched against her pet subsistence homestead project at Reedsville, W. Va., by the Gary school superintendent, Mrs. Roosevelt declared today that she never knew it was considered Communistic to give people opportunity to earn their own living and buy their own houses.

Meanwhile, Representative George E. Foulkes (D.) of Michigan charged that Dr. Wirt is "Wall Street's instrument" in a movement for a "Nazi dictatorship," while the educator himself, accompanied by his counsel, former Senator James A. Reed (D.) of Missouri, received confirmation at the House office building of the committee's decision not to hear further testimony from him.

Dr. Wirt refused to discuss the case, but Mr. Reed said "he might as well go back to Gary or wherever he wants to. It is manifest they don't want to hear him any more."

The decision follows the determination of the Democratic majority of the committee not to prolong the incident or expand it beyond the original charges. It is felt here that the whole affair has been punctured. However, next week the six persons named by Dr. Wirt in his testimony yesterday will be called to testify. Democratic leaders held the Wirt charges silly from the first, but believed that unless they were exploded an indeterminate number of people might believe them.

Mrs. Roosevelt was sharp in her direct reply to Dr. Wirt today. She said:

"Dr. Wirt said that the Reedsville project was communistic and would take 200 families out of Morgantown who are now paying rent there

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Moscow Begins Red Party Purge On Large Scale

Weeding Out of Disloyal Members Part of New Move for Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's ruling party, the Communist, has adopted a device for weeding out more promptly and thoroughly from its ranks members who fail to concur absolutely with party ideas and ethics. The functions of the Party Control Commission, established at the Party Congress in January, are just beginning to be clarified. The commission may be described as a process for continuous party "cleaning" in place of the periodic and general "cleanings" which previously occurred twice each year.

One of the Communist Party's chief sources of strength has resided in its insistence upon rigid standards of discipline and conduct by its members. As the membership has increased, until it approaches 5,000,000, the difficulties of thorough supervision of individual members have also increased. The Control Commission is designed to overcome these difficulties.

This Commission is affiliated with the party's Central Executive Committee, by which it is appointed. The Commission appoints in turn regional control commissions, and these in turn appoint collegiums of three members each for every district. It is the duty of these various organs to pass upon the fitness of party members and to weed out undesirable members promptly, without waiting for one of the periodical "cleanings," which are still retained.

By the newly adopted process, collegiums must study all complaints against party members and must also scrutinize the work and conduct of all members in their districts. If a member is found delinquent in any way, he is warned once. If he fails to improve immediately, the collegiums are empowered to expel him or recommend even more serious punishment.

Pravda, the Party newspaper, declares that the old method, while useful, was failing to detect all undesirable members. A study of the records showed that members who had been reprimanded several times, and whose conduct still was unsatisfactory still remained on party rolls. When the Control Commission begins to function, this is expected

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Aircraft Workers In East Hartford Join Strike Move

Fall River Textiles Still Center of Unrest in Massachusetts

Refusal of aircraft industries in East Hartford, Conn., to meet the demands of workers was followed today by immediate action on the Labor front. The first of the threatened strikes in three plants was called as workers walked out of the Hartford Standard Propeller Company.

In the face of threats of a strike if demands for a 35 per cent wage increase are not met the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company today turned down workers' proposals.

Declaring that such a wage increase is impossible because business "is nowhere near normal," the company said that if there is a strike it plans to continue operations and give work to those who do not walk out.

The campaign for 1929 wages was taken up by the hat industry in Connecticut as the Hat Makers Union of Danbury voted for a minimum wage of $1.12 an hour in the production of hats in the rough.

The Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company and stores carrying the company's products were again picketed by strikers who demand a 30 per cent raise. Striking rayon workers at the Bellamose Corporation succeeded in gaining recognition of their union by the company. But on the rest of the Connecticut front the deadlock prevailed. The 1300 workers of the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Company remained out, while the New Departure Division of General Motors posted notices in its factory at Bristol denying the request of the workers for a 10 per cent raise.

In Massachusetts the action of the day centered in Fall River where strikes in two more textile plants brought the total number of workers involved in labor disputes to 3000.

Twelve hundred workers walked out of the plant of the American Printing Company in Fall River, after the plant manager had refused to reinstate a worker whom the mill workers claimed had been discharged on refusing to run two machines.

Acting without the sanction of the United Textile Workers Union 400 workers at the Arkwright Mill No. 2 in Fall River walked out, alleging that the company had not lived up to its agreements regarding rates of pay and numbers of looms to be operated by one weaver.

Despite the operators' promise to accede to demands on the "speed up" system 450 workers of the Algonquin Printing Company in Fall River refused to return to the work they left last Friday. The workers voted to stay out until the question of working conditions, also in dispute, is settled.

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Things Present

Today is a field day for staff writers in the Weekly Magazine Section, with the following: "Bonnet for a Season," by Carlyle Morgan; "Regarding Crime—How Would You Stop It?" by Carroll Lake; "Laugh, League, Laugh," by Mallory Browne; "Star of Self-Rule for American Indian Rises," by Joseph G. Harsch; "White-Winged Diplomacy," by Vernon Cordry; "Women Battle for Economic Equality," by Phyllis M. Lovell; and, of course, the "Bookman's Holiday," by L. A. Sloper.

If you would "seek peace and ensue it," read the editorial "Prayers for Profits."

The "How to Look Your Best" series, on the Women's Activities Page, today discusses the face and its frame—a study of contours.

Your Swedish friend who is studying English will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Ely Charges NRA Is Drag On U. S. Trade

Restore Old System and Recovery Will Come Now, Governor Says

New Deal Challenged

End of Pump-Priming Plan Is Urged in Talk to New York Board of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—The New Deal today received a stiff challenge from Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, who urged that the emergency measures of the Administration be abandoned as quickly as possible and announcement be made to the nation that normal economic and governmental habits would be restored.

Addressing the New York Board of Trade, Governor Ely expressed his convictions that were such a move on the part of the Administration published tomorrow, the result would be a speedy recovery.

This speech is interpreted as one of the most significant anti-New Deal utterances so far made, for it comes from a member of the President's own party as well as from one of the nation's most prominent political figures.

The Governor expressed the view that American business "is now able and in a frame of mind to assume a positive offensive movement for the re-creation of fair and honest employment." He uncompromisingly urged that the present drift in government, whereby it is becoming the support of the people rather than supported by them, be halted, and confidence be placed in individual initiative to finish the job of pulling the nation out of the depression.

The announcement of such a decision by the Administration would find the people ready to sustain any temporary grief involved in the steady curtailment of the pump-priming measures, the Governor said.

"The average workman," he said, "will be happier performing a task that is real than one handed out to him simply for the purpose of giving him something to do in order to exist.

"The great American frontier is gone, but there is still one on the border of every city.

"We have heard altogether too much about the ability of American business to produce more than the public requires," he went on, "and too little about the possibility of private initiative to fill the gap. This world is not a finished product of civilization. There are still plenty of open spaces in this great land of ours and the millions of human beings living a primitive existence throughout the world furnish the possibility of market for American goods, which pioneers of

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Daring Soviet Fliers Rescue 62 Russians On Bering Sea Floes

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—Three daring Soviet aviators wrote a new and illustrious page in the history of arctic endeavor today by rescuing, within 24 hours, 62 members of a party of 90 Russians, marooned for two months on a drifting ice floe in the remote Bering Sea.

Among those brought to shore was Prof. Otto Schmidt, leader of the scientific expedition to Wrangel Island which came near disaster when its vessel, the Cheliuskin, was crushed by ice and sank Feb. 13 on the return trip.

While a brief spell of favorable weather lasted, the fliers Kamanin, Molokov and Slepnev—the latter in an American plane—brought off 29 more castaways this afternoon, in addition to the 33 rescued last night and early today.

All were landed safely on the mainland at Cape Van Karem, Siberia, after hazardous flights over hitherto unexplored territory. The fliers have been trying for weeks to reach the party, while ships were also heading to the rescue.

Palestine Welcomes Them

German Jewish Students on Ship in Jaffa Harbor

Holy Land Gains Population And Wealth as 10,000 Jews From Reich Seek New Homes

Professional Men and Women, Such as Lawyers, Engineers and Physicians, Eager to Act as Laborers in Building Up New Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Ten thousand Jewish exiles from Germany settled in Palestine last year, bringing with them a liquid wealth conservatively estimated at $30,000,000. About 3000 of them came in as capitalists, a classification which, under the Palestine immigration laws, specifies that each individual must possess at least $5000.

Another 3000 were admitted as laborers and were absorbed almost as soon as they landed. Among them are many professional men and women, engineers, lawyers and physicians who abandoned their professions under the stress of the National Socialist movement and have taken jobs here as common laborers.

The 10,000 arrivals from Germany include 4300 persons who came as tourists, and it would be a safe assumption that the majority of these stand to qualify and remain as capitalists, or "persons of independent means." The wealth transferred by these prospective settlers from Germany under the Third Reich to Palestine during the building of the Jewish National Home cannot fall far short of the amount brought in by those who have been legalized as permanent settlers.

Add $50,000,000 to Country

Authoritative figures show that some $50,000,000 have been introduced in 1933 by Jewish immigrants who have registered their possessions. Of the registered capitalists 55 per cent are Jews from Germany.

The assessment of this contribution to the wealth of Palestine becomes more telling when the present plight of Jewish brains, brawn and money is put alongside the trickle before the advent of Herr Hitler to power. In the 13 years between 1920 and the end of 1932, only 2048 Jews came from Germany to Palestine as against 10,000 in 1933 alone.

The advertising columns of the newspapers, a reliable index of industrial development in a country as small as Palestine, reflects daily the growth in numbers and variety of new businesses. The Government's monthly Commercial Bulletin contains a long list of new partnerships, coöperatives, individual enterprises. In many, the transfer-

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Employers Refuse to Entertain Wage and Hour Demands

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—Representatives of 62 shops employing tool and die workers in Detroit today refused to entertain wage and hour demands of the Mechanics' Educational Society, which has threatened to walk out at midnight Thursday unless "satisfactory answers" were received.

The refusal was made known after a meeting of the employers' representatives with Mr. Matthew J. Smith, general secretary of the Mechanics' Society. The workers had demanded wage increases of 20 per cent and a 36-hour, five-day week.

Executives of the trades union immediately called a conference of officials to consider their future course.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's right-hand man is so sure that the auto industry has a green light ahead that he is going back to Washington today without waiting for a "showdown" conference in a threatened strike of tool and die makers.

"I am satisfied that there is no further need for any disturbance of relations between workers and employers in the automobile industry here," said Mr. Edward F. McGrady before leaving.

Other Industrial Unrest

Workers at an Enid, Okla., oil refinery postponed indefinitely a strike scheduled for 8 o'clock this morning pending mediation efforts by the Federal Labor Policy Board.

An announcement by the management that the Campbell Soup Company in Camden, N. J., would resume operations today brought a statement from a representative of the 2300 strikers that the walkout would end only when workers' demands are met.

Aircraft workers in Connecticut started what they said would be a progressive strike by walking out of a propeller factory, threatening to strike at another plant today and a third tomorrow unless demands for wage adjustments are met.

Violence occurred yesterday in Buffalo, N. Y., where 2000 airplane workers are on strike. A crowd of 600 tried to break through a police guard and reach strikebreakers. Mounted police drove the rioters back.

Shipyard strikers at Camden, N. J., today officially notified Mr. Clinton L. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, that they had refused his offer of a 10 per cent wage increase and would continue their strike, insisting on their demand for a 25 per cent wage increase.

Mayor's Move To Cut Own Pay Wins Approval

Mansfield Slices $5000 From Salary—Board Members' Pay Reduced

Saving of $1,500,000

Spread of Payless Furlough System to More Departments Expected

Mayor Mansfield today announced that he will slice $5000 from his $20,000 annual salary on May 1, and reduce to $5000 the salaries of department heads and board members, who are now receiving more than that amount. This, with the 15 per cent reduction, will limit the Mayor's salary to $12,750, and those of these officials to $4250 annually.

This is regarded in many quarters as the most significant step made by the Mayor in his economy move. For weeks such groups as the Massachusetts Real Estate Taxpayers' Association, City Councilors, and numerous politicians have urged such a move to effect economies and still keep as many low-salaried employees on the pay roll as possible. It is expected that some of the criticism directed against him may now turn to praise.

The Mayor indicated that his planned pay-roll economies will exceed by far the estimates given to the Legislature recently by Mr. Charles J. Fox, Boston budget commissioner, at a hearing in connection with the annual Boston appropriation limit.

Mr. Fox had declared that Mr. Mansfield planned to save slightly less than $800,000. The Mayor today announced that he hopes to effect a $1,500,000 pay-roll saving.

Large savings already have been made in suspending more than 200 employees, in placing 1800 laborers on a per diem basis, and in reducing the pay of approximately 3000 employees in the various departments.

The Mayor declared today that he has under contemplation plans for further economies which may be worked out by the payless furlough system. The payless furlough already has been put into effect in some instances. In the public works department all regular employees were asked to sign cards requesting 30-day payless furloughs.

Meanwhile the Mayor, through Mr. Isadore J. Fox, assistant corporation counsel, announced before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance that he opposed two recommendations made by the Boston Charter Commission to increase the power of the Boston Finance Commission and to reduce its membership from five to three.

Under one of the recommendations the Mayor would be required to make public his reasons for increasing budget expenditures over those recommended by the commission. Now the Mayor may disregard the commission's proposals making public explanation of his action. Under the other the membership would be reduced to three with all three paid a salary. Now only the chairman is paid.

Wages Raised 110 P. C. By Pennsylvania City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUQUESNE, Penna., April 11—Policemen and firemen of this city were working today with a smile, because they have just received the equivalent of a 110 per cent pay increase.

By unanimous action, the city council voted to reduce the working days of policemen and firemen from 30 to 15 days each month and at the same time raise their wages 10 per cent—from $72 to $79.20.

A 10 per cent pay increase was voted all other municipal employees without shortening of their workmonth.

S. S. Exilona to Bring Insull Out of Exile

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 11 (AP)—Samuel Insull Sr. will be returned from his self-imposed exile aboard the American S. S. Exilona. The sailing date from Smyrna is Friday, April 13.

The formalities of actually handing him over to the United States will take place aboard the Exilona, which was in port at Makri today loading ore. She was ordered to return to Smyrna especially to pick up the fugitive. She will follow the regular route to the United States, stopping at Sicily, Algiers, Casablanca, Boston and New York.

Equality in Sugar Rates Urged in Report to I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Rates on sugar in carloads from Atlantic seaports to Illinois and Indiana points in that territory on a par with rates from New Orleans to those points were urged on the Interstate Commerce Commission today in a report proposed by Mr. M. L. Boat, an examiner.

Railroads serving ports between Norfolk, Va., and Boston are seeking to compete with New Orleans for handling of sugar to these points. Freight rates from Atlantic ports have been about 4 cents a hundred pounds higher than those from New Orleans to the same points in 80,000-pound carloads.

New 'Dead Sea,' in Dark Ocean Depths, Empty of Marine Life, Found Off India

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., April 11 (AP)—Another "dead sea" has been discovered. Unlike the one in Palestine, it is not open to the sky and in its murky and mysterious depths no living thing moves.

It is far down in the ocean between Arabia and India. To depths of from 50 to 100 feet below the surface, the waters teem with marine life, but below those levels it does not exist.

The discovery is due to the research of the expedition financed by the late Sir John Murray. The commander sent today a fresh report to Prof. Stanley Gardiner, expedition secretary.

Professor Gardiner expressed the opinion that the lack of living things in the depths may be laid to the petroleum which has been seeping for ages from the land into the sea, producing an effect similar to the familiar Palestinian Dead Sea.

The secretary received from the expedition samples of water and ooze from other parts of the ocean between Arabia and India in which he is confident of finding hitherto unknown forms of life. These samples were taken at varying depths of from two to five miles.

The expedition made further soundings and explorations which are held to confirm a previously reported identification of this ocean area with the vanished continent of Gondwanaland or Lemuria, the home of monstrous, scaly reptiles which vanished when the earth there sank—probably owing to volcanic action—millions of years ago.

Sir John Murray bequeathed $100,000 to equip the oceanographic expedition to search in the Arabian Sea in an attempt to verify the supposition that Gondwanaland is under it.

The expedition, commanded by Col. Seymour Sewell, former director of the Zoological Survey of India, began operations last autumn. It already has reported the discovery of submerged mountains and other features regarded as identifying the ancient continent connecting India, Africa, and Madagascar at a time when, geologists say, seas covered America, Europe and parts of Asia.

Mrs. C. W. Brott, Seattle

Silver and Inflation Revolts Make Little Noise in Wake Of Lively Red Plot Scare

Primaries in Illinois Assure Democrats of Continuance of New Deal—Equilibrium of Normal Times Indicated

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—With the Illinois primaries assuring Democrats and the Administration that the day of the New Deal is not yet over, and with the fizzling out of the strange case of Dr. Wirt, the capital settled back with a great sigh of relief today and things took on a more normal complexion.

True, there continued to be signs of revolt on both sides of Capitol Hill, but they looked more like the good old normal revolts than the very disturbing "Red plot" scare. A silver revolt is in the Senate and an inflation revolt in the House, while conservatives still had the stock market bill in their clutches.

But the Administration is used to being caught between two fires. White House strategy since the day Mr. Roosevelt entered has been to play a conservative revolt off against a radical revolt and let the two nullify each other.

It was only when the Hoosier schoolmaster from Gary made it appear that the Administration was about to be dragged into the radical camp bag and baggage that the situation became most unusual and most uncomfortable for a good many "new dealers." But it looks today as though the normal equilibrium would soon be restored.

* * *

Stock Market: A break in the long deadlock over the stock market control bill came in sight as the Senate Banking Committee decided finally on the margin requirement section and appointed a five-man subcommittee to study remaining controversial sections and report back Friday. Both sides are growing tired of the delay and are anxious to expedite the measure.

The solution of the margin issue was a compromise between those favoring full Federal Reserve Board responsibility and those wishing to leave the question in the control of the three-man commission which will administer the act. The commission will fix margins which brokers shall require of customers. But the Reserve Board will have power to amend the margin decisions of the commission. In addition the board shall control loans to brokers by Federal Reserve System banks.

Final settlement of the margin section was expected to presage early committee action which would bring the bill to the floor of the Senate. In other words, chances are greatly improved for its passage this session.

* * *

Politics: Illinois primaries brought rejoicing in Democratic camps, particularly to Speaker Rainey, who comes from that State himself and was relieved of some misgivings by the size of his own vote as contrasted to that of his future Republican opponent.

His first comment was enthusiastic. "It was a tremendous victory for the policies of the Administration," he said. "The Democrats apparently polled more votes than the Republican primary candidates in Illinois. This is the first time that has happened since the Civil War."

A few hours later, when he was more certain of the returns, his feelings were even stronger. The vote, he said, "shows there is no Republican Party any longer in that State." And Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader and chairman of the party's congressional campaign committee, was equally convinced that the results constituted a ratification of the New Deal by the electorate.

Regardless of the fact that primaries in only one state are obviously a rather weak test case—a fact which Republicans are taking pains to point out—the result is great comfort to the majority. They have been uneasy. The Wirt case, rumblings of opposition to everything about the New Deal, a feeling that perhaps it was time to get back on familiar ground, have all contributed to a loss of self-confidence among Democrats, particularly in the House. They weren't quite so sure the country was back of Franklin D. Roosevelt as they were a year ago. Many have been wandering farther from the reservation every day. If more primaries tell the same story there should be a stampede to get back on.

* * *

Sharing the Work: That miners who have jobs in the anthracite fields share their jobs with those who have not, with no one working more than 32 hours in four days, is recommended by a committee sent by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to investigate conditions in Pennsylvania.

Miss Perkins said she would turn the report over to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, with a request that he consider its recommendations for inclusion in the anthracite code which has not yet been signed.

The investigators, after a survey of an area producing approximately half of the anthracite in Pennsylvania, also favored an unemployment insurance fund with joint management and joint contributions from all the mines, the establishment of a substantial dismissal wage, an investigation by subsistence homestead officials of the possibility of drawing off part of the mining population and the promotion of other heavy industries in the region, which would afford employment opportunities now entirely lacking.

Miss Perkins described the report as "extremely important," pointing out that every bank and every industry in the region feels the effect when the mines are shut down. The investigation was made at the request of a delegation from the district, which includes Panther Creek Valley, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, and the lower Schuylkill Valley. There are estimated to be approximately 500,000 persons directly dependent on the anthracite industry in Pennsylvania. The district was described by Miss Perkins as a "substantial community," where many own their own homes and cannot easily move to another section. More than 70 per cent of the population has been on relief in recent months, she said.

* * *

Taxes: The Senate interjected a debate on the coconut oil provision of the big pending tax bill between more serious disputes over proposed income and inheritance tax increases. Under the Senate bill, Philippine coconut oil would be taxed 3 cents a pound, while the House bill would impose a 5-cent tax. An amendment by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, providing that such taxes be converted into the insular treasury, was adopted at the outset today, while one by Senator John H. Overton (D.) of Louisiana, providing for automatic repeal of the tax when the new Philippine Government is established, was rejected. The coconut oil controversy is merely an interlude in the struggle between groups for and against higher income taxes. Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan is leading the fight to reconsider the defeat of his motion for a 10 per cent emergency income tax increase, which went down in an earlier vote by the close margin of 48 to 44.

* * *

Last Appropriation Bill: Despite all the surface excitement over veterans, Dr. Wirt and numerous other amusing matters, the House has been grinding out its routine work at unprecedented speed. Today the last of the regular annual appropriation bills was reported out by the Appropriations Committee. All the major departments have already been provided for. This bill provides $5,700,000 as the Federal Government's contribution to the costs of operating the District of Columbia. Still to come is only the deficiency bill, a measure brought out near the end of each session to remedy any oversights in the regular bills.

District of Columbia citizens have no vote and their municipal government is in the hands of Congress. Nevertheless the supply bill tells them they must spend $26,937,000 out of their own pockets for what purpose Congress sees fit in addition to the much smaller federal contribution. District of Columbia citizens are the only persons in the continental United States who are taxed without any representation. This they resent. But the fact is that taxes are low and Congress has given them a pleasant city.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Ely Charges NRA Is Drag on U. S. Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

the same spirit and courage as the men who built the West would find a way to acquire for the products of American factories."

To continue with the New Deal program would have a deflationary effect on business, he indicated, since under the present arrangement public business is competing with private business. To end this condition he proposed that the public construction program be limited to the completion of plans already formulated.

In making this proposal, the Governor expressed his appreciation of the difficulty involved in shifting from "exhilarated business by public spending to private enterprise." But the placing of employment and business on a realistically productive basis will more than compensate for any suffering necessitated by the transition, he said.

The best government, said the Governor, merely marks the channel for human progress, leaving to the good sense of men the details of life, to social agencies the building of ideals, the tenets of good conduct and the building of character and to business the task of providing a livelihood.

"If men were without imagination I would be a Socialist," he said. "If men could be happy in being told what to do, I would be a Fascist. If men were machines, I would be a Communist. But men are still human, acting under human impulses and conditions, and I must remain a Democrat."

At the Opera House

By Paul Hansen-Leo Pavelle—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yurek Shabelevsky

In "La Concurrence," Which the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe Will Offer Tomorrow Evening.

The Dance

Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

Interesting as group choreography, but emphatically not as a visualization of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, was "Les Présages," presented by the Ballet Russe at the Opera House last evening. After all—what we really mean—the scenario of a great symphony is mental and can no more be interpreted by the dance than the dance can be interpreted by music. When the composer has prepared a ballet or written actual dance or "dancesome" music, it is just and fair to use it. But symphonies speak for themselves. Then, too, a traveling ballet orchestra, however successful for complementary performance, cannot be expected to do justice to a symphonic score.

Against the fantastic curtain designed by André Masson, the costume colors chosen for the first movement—a fuchsia-cerise for the girl and hunter's green and brown for the men—strove in strident contrast. In the second movement, they blended more harmoniously with the queer grays, strange yellows and unearthly reds. Tamara Toumanova and David Lichine danced excellently and with finesse, Toumanova revealing potentialities for dramatic dancing. The group arrangements were fascinating to watch, a good deal like the things we have seen the Humphrey-Weidman assembly do. But Fate seemed a comic character. The portentous argument simply could not be taken seriously. Is it well to "free" the ballet so far? Book and choreography are by Leonide Massine.

"Cotillon" is a light and pleasing ballet by Boris Kochno, to music by Emmanuel Chabrier, choreography by Georges Balanchine. The pantomime makes playful comment on the dance, with a satirical thrust, but the whole is kept within the "balletic" realm by the leaps and pliés and pirouettes we are to see these people do.

The enchanting "Les Sylphides," the most artistically satisfying composition, considered as pure dancing, yet offered here by this company, opened the program. M. L.

Action in Brewster Election Contest Is Halted for Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—The House Elections Committee No. 3 today postponed immediate action on the election contest between Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, former Republican Governor of Maine, and Representative John G. Utterback (D.), present occupant of the House seat for the Third Maine District.

The immediate question before the committee is whether to open ballot boxes to determine the validity of Mr. Brewster's contention that large numbers bear evidence of fraudulent voting. Representative Charles L. Gifford (R.) of Massachusetts made the motion to open the boxes, but asked that a vote be deferred until all minority members of the committee can be present.

The disposition of the Democratic members is to oppose the motion since it would require considerable time and effort to make a careful examination of the contents. This, several feel, is quite useless, both because they do not dispute the facts in the case, and because they feel Mr. Brewster's eventual defeat is quite certain in view of the large Democratic majority in the House.

A vote on the Gifford motion will be taken at the next meeting, which will be called by the chairman of the committee at some indefinite time when full attendance can be assured. Open hearings closed on the case yesterday with rebuttal by Mr. Utterback of the Brewster contentions. The case revolves around the charge that large numbers of Utterback ballots bear evidence of having been filled in by one individual who thereby "voted" large numbers of unqualified voters.

Education Held Effective Antidote For Crime Poison

Teachers Must Direct Erring Children, Dr. Glueck Says

Reverberations of a nation-wide drive to weld educational agencies into a bulwark of defense against crime were heard today at Boston University.

Digging deeply into the causes of crime, Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck of the Harvard Graduate School of Education told an audience of college students, business women and educators that a national crime emergency had forced upon schools the task of turning out sound citizens as well as good mathematicians.

This vision of a new philosophy in education was explained as the speaker analyzed social trends demanding modern methods of dealing with school pupils. They used to sit Johnny in the corner with a dunce cap on his head. The modern teacher must find out why Johnny needs to sit in the corner. His weaknesses must be reported; his latent possibilities uncovered. In brief—the school would be called on to do everything possible to make Johnny the master of rather than servant to his weaknesses.

The strength of Dr. Glueck's theory of educational advance rests on the contention that the criminal tendencies can be detected in their immature stage and the individual turned from evil leanings. Education has groped in these paths for some time. But the speaker implied that this potential force for law and order was still not fully recognized.

The new educational vision would mean that school-teachers and superintendents would require special training in social case work and mental hygiene. Vast sums of money would be needed. But these funds would not add a heavier burden on the taxpayer. The idea is to transfer the nation's annual crime bill of $13,000,000,000 to the building of good citizens.

Who Said What

Comment and oratory from the day's news in a nutshell:

Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, at the eighty-seventh anniversary celebration of John Pulitzer in New York:

"Government cannot be successfully managed with horse-and-buggy equipment in a motorized age. . . . Whatever we may do to make government less costly and more effective is bound to make more remote the day when possibility of a breakdown might occur."

* * *

M. Victor Monod, professor of the University of Strasbourg, France, to Yale Divinity School:

"For the first time in 15 years, the Germans are proud of their country."

* * *

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, over local radio station:

"The problem of leisure is . . . so great . . . that it has been suggested that the whole recovery program may need the services of a bureau to help the masses to make proper use of their leisure."

Supreme Court Has Its Own Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11—The Supreme Court, keeping pace with the nation's economic development, has evolved a technique in the handling of constitutional problems that practically means it does what it chooses, says Dr. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University.

His address, aiming to clarify the constitutional principles involved in President Roosevelt's recovery program, was given last night at the Yale school of law as the second in a series, entitled "The Property Right Versus Legislative Power in Democracy."

Throughout the conflict between national and state rights, he said, the Supreme Court has stood, a bulwark of strength, leading the nation out of the dilemmas of democracy. Today, "due process of law," he pointed out, is "no Frankenstein monster, feeding on legislation in defiance of its creator's will; it is the servant of the Court's legislative judgment."

"If NIRA and her kin perish at the Court's hands," he said, "it will not be by the decree of some brooding omnipresence in the skies but because of the majority vote of nine entirely human beings."

Shapley Going to London For Astronomy Medal

In order that he may receive the gold medal of the London Royal Astronomical Society, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Oservatory, has been granted a three-week leave of absence by Harvard University for the trip to London.

As part of the presentation ceremonies in the British capital, Dr. Shapley will deliver the George Darwin lecture, speaking on "Some Structural Features of the Metagalaxy." The gold medal is the highest distinction given in England for astronomical research, and has been awarded to Dr. Shapley for his work on the galaxies. Previous recipients of the medal have been Dr. Albert Einstein and Sir Arthur Eddington.

Hauck Elected President Of University of Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, April 11 (AP)—Election of Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, dean of Lafayette College at Easton, Penna., to the presidency of the University of Maine at Orono was announced here last night by Mr. Harmon G. Allen, head of the board of trustees.

Mr. Allen said Dean Hauck had not been a candidate for the post but had been sought by the university to fill the position upon the retirement July 1 of Dr. Harold S. Boardman.

Millen Attorney Charges Dewing With Contempt

Mr. William R. Scharton, counsel for Abraham Faber, accused with Murton and Irving Millen in connection with the Needham bank robbery, today filed a motion with the clerk of the Superior Court asking that the Norfolk County District Attorney, Mr. Edmund P. Dewing, be held in contempt of court for refusing to ask the Yankee Network broadcasting service to retract a statement implicating Faber in an attempted escape.

The alleged escape has since been proved unfounded, Mr. Scharton said.

The statement was made by the attorney that Mr. Dewing was told of the false implication, but refused to ask the Yankee Network to retract. The new development came during a hearing before Judge Brown in connection with numerous motions for further postponement of the trial of the trio and the waiving of constitutional rights to a jury trial.

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Notable Company Attends Opening of Soviet Embassy

Treasures Brought From Former Imperial Palaces Adorn Mansion at Washington—Rare Rugs Add Rich Color to Furnishings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 11—The Soviet Embassy's housewarming reception last night was definitely the sensation of the capital's social year. Politically, diplomatically, and socially prominent guests from Washington and New York thronged the vast and sumptuous salons to see what Red diplomacy is like.

And about all the Red atmosphere they partook was in the rich and dazzling color scheme, for the Ambassador and Ambassadress, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Troyanovsky, and all their aides from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics entertained in imperial style. But the many shades of red in the huge and gorgeous Beshir Bokhara rugs, the rich scarlet brocades, and the crimson broadloom laid in many of the public rooms, made the revolutionary color fitly prominent.

A Few Proletarian Touches

Amid a scene of lavishness carried out in the Louis XVI manner—in a mansion reminiscent of Versailles—there were still a few touches of proletarian Russia. First there was the warm, homely affability of Mr. and Mrs. Troyanovsky, who received their guests with beaming, glowing smiles, and stood pluckily at the head of the magnificent balustrade leading to their principal reception room until all the guests had come, lingered for several hours and then had gone to their homes. Their welcoming greetings were unaffected and simple.

And here and there in the crowd were the drab uniforms of Red army officers—almost like fatigue uniform—strikingly in contrast with the brilliant gold lace and plumage of other military attachés. Again, in several of the office rooms were to be seen busts, photographs, and steel engravings in an old-fashioned manner of Lenin and other revolutionary leaders.

In the Ambassador's private dining room, too, was a dinner table of sturdy walnut, with peasant carving and heavy chairs which—while they charmed all the guests—were not unlike what one imagines a prosperous farmer might boast.

Plenty of Pomp and Splendor

As for the rest it was all lavishness. The scene might have been the Embassy of any proud aristocratic power—indeed, scarcely an Embassy in Washington can match the pomp and pageantry of this mansion. And everyone was there—from the diplomatic corps, eager and perhaps jealous of this newcomer, to the sturdy sons of democracy from Capitol Hill.

The brain trust dared come, too—Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, much-attacked "revolutionary" — held court wherever he moved. Mr. Lawrence Todd, American correspondent for the Soviet press agency, darted out of sight as soon as was seemly.

Moving, beaming through the crowd and little noticed by the new generation was Soviet Russia's first and firmest friend in the United States, Col. Raymond Robins, who almost persuaded Washington to recognize the Soviet in 1918.

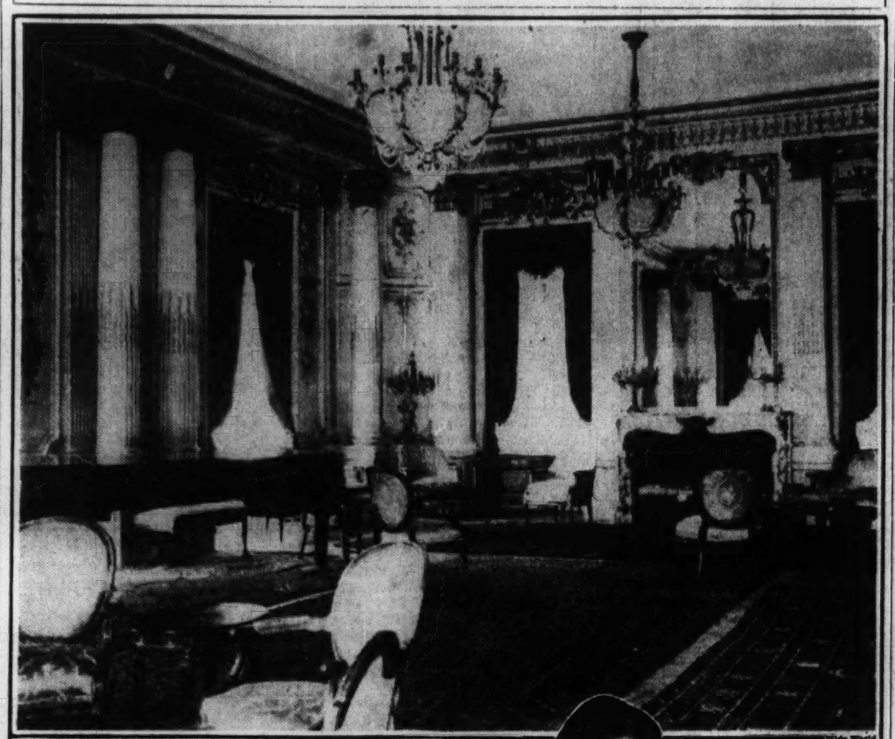
A Compliment to U. S.

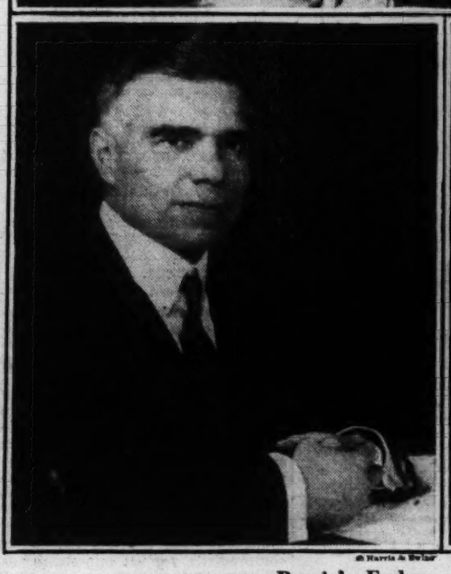
Some think it an anomaly that the Soviet Government, dominated by the laboring class, should display the grandeur apparent in the Embassy, but as it has been put, "You can't have an 80-room mansion thrust upon you and furnish it with wicker and cretonne!" Then, too, many see a compliment paid to the United States Government by the Soviets in bringing many of their most cherished treasures to this country.

Fine pieces that once graced imperial palaces have been brought here and placed in the white stone mansion whose gilded carvings have been retouched and crystal chandeliers repolished.

Among the rare pieces that attract attention are vases and dinner ware from the imperial porcelain works; an antique Russian chandelier made by Venetian workmen in the sixteenth century, hung with Russian quartz; huge silver candelabra bearing the imperial monogram; 40 paintings by living Russian artists and a table piece presented by Louis XV to the imperial Russian household.

Communistic Simplicity Tempered by Grandeur





Russia's Embassy at Washington

Upper—Section of Main Ballroom of 80-Room Residence on Sixteenth Street. Lower Left—Alexander Troyanovsky, First Soviet Ambassador to United States. Lower Right—Mrs. Troyanovsky and Oleg.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas

HAVANA, Cuba, April 11, (AP)—Dr. Alfredo Zayas, who passed on today at his home near here, was President of Cuba from 1921 to 1925, and played an important part in Cuban history. An authority on the history of his country he took a large part in the making of that history in the closing days of Spanish rule and during the first decades of the republic. He took part in the last revolution against Spain, was taken to that country as a prisoner of war, returned to Cuba a few years later and took an active part in politics. He was elected President at the head of a coalition of the Popular and Conservative parties. After his retirement from active participation in politics he lived on an estate near Havana.

Sir Gerald du Maurier

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Sir Gerald du Maurier, noted actor, passed on today.

Famed as an actor, producer and manager, Sir Gerald was the son of the late George du Maurier, who won renown as an artist on the staff of Punch and as author of "Trilby." One of his big successes was scored at the Hicks Theater in May, 1907, when he appeared as Montgomery Brewster in "Brewster's Millions." Sir Gerald interupted his theatrical career in 1918 when he joined the army as a cadet in the Irish Guards. He terminated his managerial association with Wyndham's Theater after 15 years, and went to St. James' Theater, where he became associated with Gilbert Miller in 1925. He was author of "A Royal Rival" and part author with his brother Guy of "Charles I and II," and of "The Dancers."

Russians Begin To Purge Party

(Continued from Page 1)

to become impossible. After a single warning, the collegiums watch the suspected member closely and unless there is immediate improvement, expulsion follows.

The Control Commission and its various branches are entirely independent not only of all Soviet state agencies but also of both central and local party committees. The three members of a collegium are empowered to over-rule decisions of local committees as to the fitness of members. Their decisions in this respect are final, and they need not consult local committees.

Membership in Russia's Communist Party becomes increasingly more desirable as the party increases its hold upon the Russian Government and as that Government becomes more stable and "respectable," in the sense of recognition by most other countries. The party's leaders are the rulers of Russia and rapid promotion in all branches of the Soviet state becomes much easier through membership in the ruling party.

These advantages naturally appeal to opportunists as well as to those who sincerely agree with the entire Communist program. Realizing the danger to the party if its ranks are not constantly recruited from sincere supporters, the Communist leaders have made an unceasing effort to weed out those who do not live up to their professions. Establishment of the Control Commission is another step in the same direction.

Fish Imports Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Investigators of the United States Tariff Commission are engaged here in a survey of the southern California tuna canning industry. For more than a year, local fisheries have protested vigorously against imports of fish from Japan, which they said were injuring their market.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Klieg Boutonnière

"Strange," say the political insiders! And what is strange? Why a Governor about to retire from office, suddenly putting pebbles in his mouth and beguiling audiences with his political and economic views. Governor Ely is to address the Board of Trade on State Governments in New York today, and he has been contracting for speaking engagements with some frequency of late. The suspicion cannot be avoided that the Governor is up to something, that he is pinning a klieglight on his coat so that in case the Democratic National Convention wants a candidate for Vice-President, or a senatorial candidate is needed, the Governor of Massachusetts will be visible.

Probably the Governor has no such intentions, but when an officeholder folds his desk up with a burst of oratory, what do you think?

♪ ♪ ♪

The Governor's absence wrote another chapter into the legislative vicissitudes of the bill to partially restore the salaries of state employees. Already passed by both branches, it was recalled from the Governor's office yesterday by the Senate. Had this action not been taken, the measure would have been automatically vetoed, since the time for executive action would have expired. The recall of the measure (a customary strategy to give the Governor more time) gives the Chief Executive five additional days for meditation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Business Ahead

With the smell of the coming election and dandelions strong in the nostrils of the legislators, these lawmakers are confronted with more than 600 matters awaiting settlement, almost twice as many as there were at this time last session. Some legislators place adjournment as far ahead as June when that old election car will have to be cranked up and the countryside combed for votes.

♪

At the present the subjects of police reform and pari-mutuel betting are the most important of immediately pending issues. In the Joint Judiciary Committee are enough bills on the problem of police reform to regulate the angle at which the patrolmen shall wear their badges and the manner in which the antennæ on the radios shall be curled. Prevailing opinion seems to be that all these measures will boil down to recommendations for uniform facilities of police communication—radio and teletype—and some system for training police. The matter of coördination, which was the heart of Governor Ely's bill, will probably be feebly attempted by means of an advisory council to recommend that local police agencies coöperate in certain cases of violent crime. Mandatory coördination will probably prove a beautiful vision, lush but nebulous.

♪ ♪ ♪

"More Drinking," the Slogan

Boston today watches the lower House in the Rhode Island Legislature as it votes on the legalizing of the saloon. It was inevitable that the saloon would poke its red nose back into the picture. Bring back the bottles, the labels, the liquor! and it is going to be very difficult to keep these objects from seeking their environmental level, especially if the profit motive is retained and the pressure is for more drinking and not for less.

Before long antique shops may be bidding high for some of those quaint and curious planks in the recent wet platform, upon which were written, "The saloon shall not come back." Not that we are terribly stirred about democracy taking its course, but we object to looking gullible.

"You bet that Tommy sees."

Ralph M. Blagden

Theodore Douglas Robinson

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—State and nation last night paid tribute to Mr. Theodore Douglas Robinson, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and for many years prominent in Republican political circles in the Empire State. During the Coolidge Administration he served four years as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a post held by several other Roosevelt kinsmen including Theodore Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry D. Roosevelt.

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From Europe, Apr. 24, May 23, June 20
PRESIDENT HARDING
April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11
From Europe, May 2, May 30, June 27
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From Europe, May 16, June 13, July 11

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Winant Favors States Coöperating For Lower Costs

Forget Boundary Lines in Relief, Education and Policing, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—When Government takes on itself to regulate business it assumes an obligation to set its own house in order, in the opinion of Gov. John G. Winant (R.) of New Hempshire, speaking before the Columbia school of journalism at the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the newspaper builder, last night. At the same time he paid tribute to government, "taken collectively," as "the agency which will preserve civilized society."

Governor Winant asserted that the advent of the depression and the consequent rise of the importance of government in clothing, feeding, housing and caring for those made destitute by prolonged unemployment had caused it to play a stellar rôle in saving civilization. If the burden now carried by the tax-supported agencies were transferred to the philanthropic agencies which formerly carried the burden, the downfall of our society would occur, he said.

Lower Governing Costs

"Whatever we may do to make government less costly and more effective is bound to make more remote the day when the possibility of collapse might occur," he continued. "We now find government, particularly the National Government, imposing conditions for the control of industry and business. It seems almost axiomatic that the greater the extent to which the Government imposes conditions for the regulation or improvement of business the greater becomes the obligation upon government to set its house in order and to administer its affairs with a maximum of effectiveness."

Governor Winant held there were certain governmental activities which could be administered more economically and more effectively by a regional area comprising several states than by the individual action of states. Policing and the operation of prisons, hospitals and certain types of specialized educational institutions should not, in his opinion, be confined necessarily to state boundary lines. Commenting on the present growth of interstate compacts, he said that these are "probably the forerunners of regional action in regularity fields."

Favors Centralization

"If every state below a certain size should endeavor to maintain its full quota of these instructions, it would probably become bankrupt," he continued. "A regional area might properly bear the burden."

The New Hampshire Governor admitted he was an advocate of centralization in governmental affairs, saying he believed the factors of lowered cost and improved quality of service "point indisputably to the greater efficiency obtained by such centralization."

Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, declared that the job of the newspaper man or reporter was to "hold sacred and to preserve through all political and economic changes our ancient democratic liberties" which the peoples of the Western Hemisphere have been struggling to secure for a thousand years. He characterized economic equality without political liberties as a "denial of self-respect."

They Are Not Tourists—They Come to Stay

Palestine Absorbs German Jews and Jewish Wealth

Upper Left—Group of Young German-Jewish Immigrants to Palestine. Upper Right—German-Jewish Children at One of the Communal Colonies in Palestine. Lower and Lower Right—Typical Groups of Young Men and Women Who Have Left Germany to Find a New Home in Palestine.

Palestine Achieves Much Through Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

ence of experience and skill as well as capital from Germany to Palestine is easily recognizable.

One firm is producing aluminum ware formerly produced in Germany, only now it is being marked "Made in Palestine." Silverware and plate are being produced which can rival the output of the most modern factory in workmanship and modernity of design.

Other industries transplant the experience gained in chemical works, such as cleansing fluids, toilet articles, cosmetics, polishes for anything from shoes to automobiles, candies, biscuits, ice cream, silks, shoes, tinware, rubber goods, and even the famous German sausages and sauerkraut. Dress shops, hat shops, art dealers and interior decorators are fast solving the problem of the Palestinians who gaze with wonder on the beautifully equipped stores which could easily hold their own on Kurfurstendam.

It is not untrue to say that these immigrants bring with them both qualifications and resources of which the country stands in great need. When the present wave was yet small it was the custom among the more cynically minded Zionists to ask arrivals from Germany whether they came "from Germany or from conviction"; whether they were driven because they had been dislodged from their professions or businesses or came, like the Zionists who preceded them, because they wanted above all things to be in Palestine.

Hunger, say the Germans, makes a good cook and necessity may produce desirable settlers. Whether the settlers come out of conviction or merely from Germany because Germany no longer wanted them, the coming of these immigrants is already exercising an influence towards altering the fabric of Palestine's economy.

Palestine does not, of course, provide the answer to the question of "whither?" trembling on the lips of Germany's 600,000 declassed Jews. Palestine has absorbed some 20 per cent only of the 10 per cent of the German Jews who have managed to leave Germany behind them. Between 40,000 and 50,000 of these are still in the countries to which they fled in the early months of 1933 when the alarm was at its highest—France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Holland and other of Germany's neighbors.

Move Needs Coördination

Nothing short of an internationally coördinated effort can supply the answer to the German-Jewish question. Those who have found their way to Palestine have come solely by their own resources or assisted to a most moderate degree by the Zionist Organization. The others lacking in wealth or youth are at present the concern of Mr. James G. MacDonald, the League's High Commissioner for German Refugees. However depressing the position of Mr. MacDonald's hapless wards may be, Palestine has gained in one year a good part of the human and material wealth which the Nazi Government had decided to exclude.

This country at the present rate of development could provide an asylum and a living for at least as many more as have already made the port. Not nearly so well organized as many believe, Jewry has not risen to the occasion. Nearly every country, the United States included, has its bodies who have made the plight of German Jewry a matter of immediate solicitude. But their efforts are notoriously lacking in dove-tailing.

Jews with a prejudice against Palestine being invoked ever as a solution are still looking for other territories, and those with a knowledge of Palestine conditions know it for an impossibility to expect Palestine to supply the sole solution. The Zionist Organization itself, with Dr. Chaim Weizmann in charge of a special department for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine, is anxious to make sure that only those will be allowed past the barrier who will not prove a burden to the country at the present testing stage of its development.

Mrs. Roosevelt Chides Wirt's Red Reference

(Continued from Page 1)

and would therefore mean that taxes would be harder to collect and would upset the general economic situation in the town.

"I would like first of all to point out," she said, "that not many, if any of the people who eventually will move into the 125 houses instead of 200 have paid rent for quite a long while. Most of them were on relief or they would not have been employed there or would have had an opportunity to say they would like to move out there.

"I hardly think it would be found that people on relief were paying much if any rent. Most of them were out of the mining camps and I doubt if the mining camps will feel that they were getting much rent from these people.

Government Will Retire

"I do not understand how he considers it communistic to give people a chance to earn their own living and buy their own houses. It is a fact that the Government will provide the initial capital, but if any private enterprise wishes to do it—and I hope that many private enterprises will, the Government is simply attempting to point the way for what may be done by many industries throughout the country in the future—they may do so.

"Never in this country to my knowledge has it been considered communistic for an opportunity to be given to people to earn their own living and buy their own houses. What the Government is doing in this homestead project is but a drop in the bucket in a big country like this, and its value, while it may be helpful to a few people, really lies in the suggestions it is making to the industries of the country that, by decentralizing and moving out of large cities, it may make it possible for great numbers of people to have more in their lives than they otherwise would have."

While an effort to establish a government-operated post office supply factory at Reedsville to give work to the subsistence homesteads failed to gain approval of Congress on the ground that it would interfere with private business, Mrs. Roosevelt said today that a number of private industries have offered to go in at Reedsville and aid in the experiment.

League of Stuffed Shirts, Richberg Declares, Aims To Sabotage the NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The rising flood of agitation against the so-called brain trust recently unloosed by Dr. William A. Wirt, of Gary, Ind., is "a fiction of hysterical fears, fomented by a league of stuffed shirts," according to Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration and a prominent member of the brain trust group. Addressing the Trade and Commerce Bar Association here last night over a special telephone line from Miami, Fla., Mr. Richberg characterized the "League" as "the greatest menace to our economic recovery today" and declared it was "trying to sabotage the NRA."

Although Mr. Richberg did not directly mention the Gary critic of the New Deal in his address, he prefaced his remarks as an "answer to the testimony of Dr. Wirt before the special committee of the House" earlier in the day.

"It is high time," he declared, "for a sober-minded people of differing political or economic views to join forces in discouraging the mere sensationalist and fanatic publicist from playing upon the taut nerves and raw prejudices of our bewildered and long-suffering victims of economic ill health."

Mr. Richberg's speech was radiocast over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's Administration and one of the foremost Democrats in New York, another speaker, criticized Mr. Richberg for "allegating to himself and his group" a monopoly of brains. Mr. Colby's remarks were interpreted in political quarters here today as representative of opinion among leading Woodrow Wilson Democrats throughout the nation regarding the men reputed to be the most closely associated with President Roosevelt as his political advisers.

"It seems to me," Mr. Colby said, "that he did not talk as a man who felt entirely content with the condition of his work and the prospects of the National Recovery Administration. It certainly is not the summit of dignity for an important public official to refer to persons who may question the finality of his thought as 'stuffed shirts.'"

Mr. Richberg was supported by Mr. George Z. Medalie, formerly U. S. Attorney and a Republican, who chided the lawyers for their championship of "vested interests" while pretending a solicitude for the public interest.

Soviets Threaten to Reduce Imports If Loan's Refused

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—Retaliation in the form of drastically reduced Soviet purchases from Sweden was threatened yesterday if the Swedish Parliament fails to ratify a 100,000,000 crown (about $25,000,000) Government loan to the Soviet Union.

Apparently foreseeing a possibility that the Swedish legislative body may turn down the loan because of reputedly strong opposition, the Commissariat of Heavy Industry through its newspaper "For Industrialization" warned, in effect, that if the loan is not forthcoming the Soviet Government will place its business elsewhere.

"If we cannot enjoy long-term credits we will continue to reduce our imports, because the necessity no longer exists for us to import foreign goods except under conditions favorable to us," the Commissariat's mouthpiece asserted.

American circles here considered the statement unusually significant, particularly in view of the Johnson Bill which forbids the extension of credits to nations defaulting on debts to the United States.

Ecuador Tackles 'H. C. L.'

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, April 11 (By U. P.)—To lower the cost of living, the Government will sell directly to the people rice and sugar at cost.

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Rural Actors in England At Times Find Shakespeare Wordy and Trim Him Down

But They Take Real Delight in Acting, and If They Cut the Bard It Is More to Get at What They Most Understand and Like

Rural England Series
Sixth of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Evelyn Hardy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"What did you think of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'?" I asked a farmer's wife. It had been played under a tree, in a green English garden, by a running stream.

"Oh, well you know," she replied, "they was talking and talking and talking. But 'Pluck,' he were a lively one."

What really impressed the neighborhood was that the postmistress had let down her waist-deep hair. She was transfigured. The spinster in the basket cuffs was gone. In her place stood Titania. She had come into her own.

England has made a great return to "play-acting." There has been nothing like the enthusiasm since Shakespeare's time. There has always been spasmodic acting in villages. One of the gentry had ideas, a shelf of plays, a chest of clothes, but now there is far-reaching coöperation, and every aid at hand.

Three years ago the Village Drama League—founded by Mary Kelly in 1918—and the British Drama League—founded by Geoffrey Whitworth—were joined, and the movement has so grown that its books hold the names of over 10,000 villages.

Drama in the Very Soil

This is no forced movement. It has sprung straight from native soil. I never walk down our village but I come back revived. There is drama in it, a richness in the speech of the old, and a careless ease in the play of the young. "I dowzled, and dowzled and dowzled him in the stream," said my washerwoman, in speaking of rinsing a coat. Common nouns still have their gender. Action still marks the telling of a tale.

Our village has a play reading every week throughout the winter months—seed-time and harvest bring their own pageantry. The cast varies. The most frequent readers are a shepherd, a builder, the wife of a chauffeur, a farmer's boy, one or more undergrads in season, a mechanic, an editor and his secretaries.

We read plays, sent according to request, from the nearest drama league bureau, in payment of one guinea a year, by the light of hot paraffin lamps, in the schoolroom, among a welter of illustrated A. B. C.'s and abacuses, books and piled drums.

The next village began democratic acting with the play of "Jupiter Pluvius," where a lord bent on hunting, a washerwoman with baskets full, a lady whose complexion will not stand sun or rough weather and a little boy whose heart is set on snowballing, all plead with Jupiter to send the weather they desire. They were cast according to their kind, and chisled King's English served to complement the rumbling dialect.

Cut Shakespeare to Fit

Another neighboring village began with Shakespeare. Wisely they cut out much "talking," keeping strictly—by way of introduction to him—to the fancy and the farce.

Beginning at Act II of "Merry Wives of Windsor" they carried out all the boisterous action between Dames Ford and Page with Falstaff and the romping lads, making a lovely finale with the fairies, "grey, black, green and white" singing their little waspish song.

Enjoying the taste of the fresh Shakespearean words, they next played the witch scenes from "Macbeth," using even Daft Geordie," the village innocent, for one of the weird three. How the housewives in the audience relished the ingredients of hell-broth!

fillet of a fenny snake
Adder's fork and blindworm's sting
Lizard's leg and howlet's wing.

It enlivened their daily cooking for a month!

The countrymen of England have their cricket and their billiards. They meet at market, at the smithy, the garage, on the farm. Until recently the women have often lived in great isolation with no chance to speak their heart. Now they meet at the Women's Institute or the Acting Society to work together or to play.

And whoever has watched an all-day adjudication of competing teams of village players, and seen the spell that falls on audience and on players—a spell, strong, incorruptible, displacing care, poverty, self-consciousness and fear, mental inferiority and physical defect, cannot but be carried on the tide of an enjoyment which is helping the country-side to grow.

Micawber Tells Uriah Heep a Few Things

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Scene From "David Copperfield" at George Inn, London, During Dickens Anniversary

Semitic Names Give Insight Into Ancient Biblical Times

Gomorrah Means 'Sunken City,' Solomon Is 'Peace' and a New Meaning for Jehovah Is Discovered, Professors of Oriental Society Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—The etymologies of certain Semitic proper names found in the Bible, which up to this time have never been discovered, was the subject of the paper of Dr. James A. Montgomery, professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the University of Pennsylvania, at the fourth session of the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, which concluded here recently.

The meaning of the word Gomorrah, one of the cities whose destruction is described in the nineteenth chapter of Genesis, is "Sunken City," Dr. Montgomery said, while Bath-sheba means "Daughter of Seven," signifying that she was born on the Sabbath. Delilah, the Philistine priestess who brought about the downfall of Samson, means "Coquette," and Solomon is the diminutive form of the root word which signifies "Peace." The meaning of the name Enoch, who, we are told, did not see death, for he "walked with God," is "the Initiated Person."

Dr. Montgomery suggests a new interpretation of the meaning of the word Jehovah, but does not claim that his findings are conclusive. This meaning he thinks should be rendered "That which chances or befalls," instead of "I am that I am," as the Hebrew name, YHWH, signifying Jehovah, has been rendered. This new meaning he feels is more nearly in line with the feeling of the word, as the comparison of variations of the root word in various Semitic languages, indicates. Furthermore, Dr. Montgomery thinks, this meaning accords with the popular conception of Jehovah at that time, as the author of unusual happenings.

Discovering the name of a King of Babylon, lost since antiquity, was described by Dr. F. J. Stephens of Yale University, who found it on a Sumerian inscription on a stone in the collection of Mesopotamian exhibits at Yale.

A small black stone, only five by ten inches, which had been uncovered at Nippur, in Mesopotamia, had an inscription which attached a sign to a proper name which, Dr. Stephens recognized at once as being one which was never used except to denote kingship. There were known to have been 36 Kassite Kings who ruled over Babylon from the eighteenth to the twelfth century, B. C., and here at last, on this small bit of evidence, was discovered the lost name, which, is rendered Hash-mar-gal-shu.

As new meanings of root words used in the Bible are found, the translation of the Bible may be more accurately accomplished, Dr. Solomon L. Skoss, of Dropsie College, stated, citing the fact that a new translation of the root word which has been rendered "to trust," shows it to mean "to stumble."

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Ontario Poplar Ordered For British Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Five million board feet of poplar have been ordered from the North Bay district for export to Great Britain, it was recently learned at the Parliament Buildings. Reports say that this wood will be used in veneer in the manufacture of furniture. The Canadian product has been found suitable by tests made at plants in Great Britain.

So far poplar, which abounds in the North Bay country, has been a waste product, or at most firewood, and there is a good supply of it. It is believed that cutting will begin at once, and the government employment office estimates that 400 to 500 men will be employed.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

United States' Adherence Awaited For Its International Importance

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Action which is now under discussion in the United States of giving effect to America's adherence to the World Court is being watched here with lively interest. It is realized that the adherence of one of the greatest powers of the world would give tremendous moral support not only to the World Court but to international justice in general.

* * *

Would America's adherence result in any sweeping changes, it is sometimes asked. No. For whether a state has adhered to the World Court or not, any state has always the right to make use of the World Court. The only difference is that a state which has not adhered probably cannot accept the Optional Clause.

* * *

Meanwhile, if America adheres, there would be some changes in the situation, mainly as a result of the Protocol of Sept. 12, 1929, concerning America's adherence. First of all the United States under the new condition would participate in the election of the judges.

Moreover, America would have a say in the matter of advisory opinions. Under the Protocol of 1929, the Council of the League of Nations, upon the receipt of a request for an advisory opinion, would advise the United States thereof, if the advisory opinion was on matters in which America had or claimed to have an interest.

Finally, under the Protocol of 1929, the United States would take the obligation to contribute to the expenses of the World Court. This contribution, which otherwise is voluntary, would be fixed by the United States.

On March 17, the World Court gave judgment in the so-called "Lighthouse Case," referred to it by the French and Greek Governments in May, 1933. The Court upheld the French contention, by 10 votes to 2 (Mr. D. Anzilotti and Mr. Stelio Seferiades, the Greek judge ad hoc)

* * *

The question submitted to the Court by the parties was whether a contract made in April, 1913, between the Ottoman Government and a French firm, "the Lighthouse Administration," renewing the concession for the maintenance of lighthouses on the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, which this firm had enjoyed since 1860, "was duly entered into and is accordingly operative as regards the Greek Government," in so far as concerns lighthouses situated in territory acquired by Greece after the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 and the World War of 1914-1918. This question the Court answered in the affirmative.

With regard to the intention of the parties concerning the scope of the contract, Greece maintained that in signing the disputed contract on April 1, 1913, the parties could not have meant to include lighthouses situated in territories which had long been occupied by Greek troops and the cession of which had just been agreed to by Turkey.

* * *

The Court, however, did not share this view. In its opinion the following facts decisively establish the contrary: the contract was one the object of which was the renewal of a concession which indisputably covered all the territories of the old Ottoman Empire; and it was to the interest of both parties to maintain the previous scope of the concession; moreover the fate of the occupied territories was not firmly decided at the time in question.

* * *

This is one of the principal reasons for which the Court arrived at the conclusion that the contract was duly entered into and is accordingly operative as regards the Greek Government. But the Court added the reservation to the effect that it is not called upon to "specify which are the territories, detached from Turkey and assigned to Greece after the Balkan wars or subsequently, where the lighthouses in regard to which the contract of 1913 is operative are situated."

* * *

Under the Special Agreement submitting the case to the Court, further proceedings have now to be begun for the settlement of all pecuniary claims of the Lighthouse Administration against the Greek Government or vice versa, and for the determination of the sum payable by that Government for buying out the concession. These proceedings, however, will not be before the Court but, failing a direct agreement, before an arbitral tribunal appointed for the purposes of the case.

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The Editor's Puzzle

295

9" I saw ~~Having looked over~~ the marks in the teachers' book" said John ("and you and I were one ~~so~~ grades above 90 on the test ~~we all took~~ ~~except you and I~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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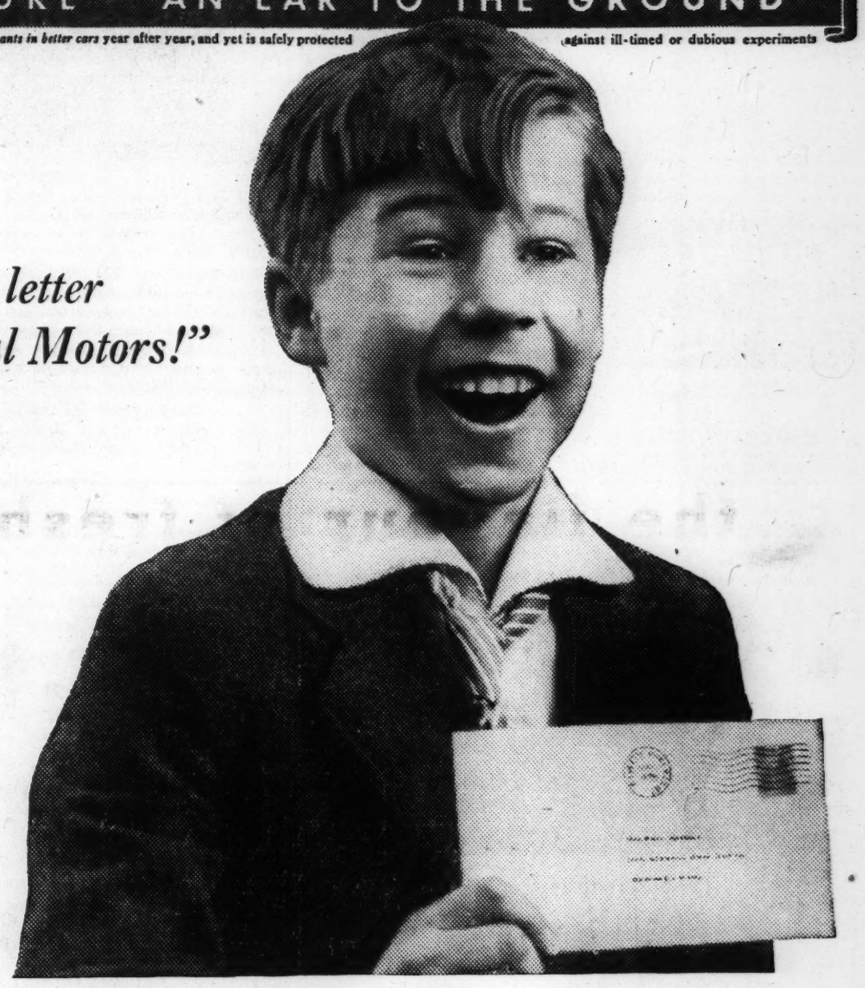

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THIRD—It is a hard and fast policy of General Motors to suffer its own mistakes, to test and prove every innovation under conditions beyond those of normal use, to protect the buyer against any experiment of doubtful utility or value.

FOURTH—The balanced excellence of General Motors cars in 1934 as in other years includes ample and numerous features such as safe, smart, roomier Fisher Bodies, perfected No-Draft Ventilation, Knee-Action Wheels, smoother, more powerful motors, better brakes, to mention just a few.

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★ *Last year the Customer Research Staff of General Motors mailed a questionnaire, "The Proving Ground of Public Opinion," to more than a million owners of all makes of cars asking what features they most desired in their next cars. The Automobile Buyer's Guide is based on this extensive survey. If you haven't obtained your copy address Customer Research Staff, General Motors, Detroit, Michigan*

Miniature Prehistoric Monsters To Ramp in Worcester Museum

Animals and Reptiles Painted in Decorative Frieze Under CWA Project—Do Not Interfere With Children's Games—Near-By Town Halls Adorned

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 11—Prehistoric fauna will ramp around the mineral room of the Worcester Museum of Natural History as soon as the artist, Miss Hope B. Barnes, finishes the decorative frieze which she is making as part of the local Public Works of Art Project under the theoretically extinct CWA.

Of course the ostracophore and the Dinichthys will not be painted with tails 20 feet long, nor will that flying reptile, the pterodactyl, measure his natural yard and a half. They will be drawn to a scale which will make them as mild as a sardine or a well-developed frog; and the children who flock to the Museum on Saturday afternoons will find that they don't in the least interfere with their games.

"Games!" you cry, "in a Museum?" Games indeed, merry games. Ask Miss Doris Whittle, who is assistant to the curator, Mr. Harry C. Parker, to show you the varnished bundles of peanuts hanging on little hooks, containing the mysterious rimed directions for finding a "web-footed animal with nose like a bill." There are card games with such questions as, "What are the largest birds' eggs in the Museum?" and two correct answers are rewarded with one peanut hunt.

Saturday Morning Story Hour

Every Saturday morning there is a story hour for children of all ages, when Miss Whittle throws upon a screen pen and ink drawings done especially for this purpose by Mrs. Josephine Day, illustrating the adventures of cowboys and swift, pacing mustangs.

In addition to the creatures of the carboniferous days, the Mesozoic, the Jurassic, the Permain, Devonian, Triassic times of yore, Miss Barnes is also restoring outdoor photographs of lady's slippers and other local wild flowers to their natural tints; and painting landscapes to be used as backgrounds for native birds, for specimen rocks and field mice, rabbits and muskrats.

Miss Barnes has completed a lunar landscape showing how the earth would look if you took a trip to the moon and looked back. She is a graduate of the Worcester Art Museum School, where she has been teaching a children's class on Saturday mornings; and is thoroughly enjoying the various tasks assigned her under the PWA. Her happy young face makes a vivid contrast to her witchlike cellar studio under the museum, with its mysterious little piles of wooden boxes, its cages of jumping mice, bats' wings, and so forth, in corners and on shelves.

Mural of Mythological Beasts

Mythological beasts have been chosen as the subject for a decorative mural by Mr. Bernard Epstein, another artist assigned to work for the Natural History Museum. Over the planetarium, one of the finest of its kind, the Dragon, with a blue border and four special, red stars in his tail; the big bear and the little bear; Cassiopeia and her chair; Cepheus and the Swan gayly cavort counter-clockwise, in representation of the constellations as the ancient people beheld them.

You will remember the story of the hunter who shot the bear and hung its skin on the glass dome, with a nail (or star) in the corners and one in the tail; and of Draco, the dragon who "twines between the bears and like a river winds."

Mr. Epstein has also painted realistic landscapes to be used as backgrounds for exhibits indicating different seasons of the year; and work of a similar nature has been carried out by Mr. Guy J. Davini, a Museum School graduate.

Work in Neighboring Towns

Mr. Francis H. Taylor, New England first region chairman for the Public Works of Art Project, has had an exceedingly busy time, for not only the city of Worcester, but the small neighboring towns as well have come under his direct supervision.

In Princeton Miss Charlotte H. Scott and Mr. Lincoln S. Levinson have decorated the hitherto unadorned walls of the Town Hall, a Victorian building of Gothic influence; community center and hub of social life, with mural panels which illustrate the transition from rural habits to industrial. Although quite unlike in their easel work these two artists have collaborated so well that these panels might easily be taken as the work of one painter.

Miss Scott's large design (each had one large picture to do and two small ones) depicts the raising of the first Town Hall, in Princeton, in 1795. The figures in the foreground are those of an architect, with his plans and what would today no doubt be a contractor, with two kinswomen bringing refreshments in baskets. The loaf of bread and fruit before them illustrate the simplicity of their fare. Eight men shown in the background are erecting a frame of planks.

President of Worcester Guild

Miss Scott, whose work in various media, particularly water color, has been exhibited in numerous art centers, is a graduate of the Worcester Art Museum School, and has had years of study in Munich, Paris, and Fontainbleau. At the Ecole des Beaux Arts she worked under André Lhote. She has a studio in Worcester and is president of the Worcester Guild of Artists and Craftsmen, a group of more than 100 members endeavoring to develop along the lines of the old guilds which flourished in Brussels and other European art centers in a former age.

Mr. Levinson calls his large panel, "Sports of the 1890's." Delicate female figures in tight stays and billowing skirts enjoy themselves languidly in the company of immaculate young men in tennis blazers. One dainty creature dangles a racquet loosely from one hand, while in the other she supports a scalloped parasol. Mr. Levinson studied painting in Boston and at the Yale University School of Fine Arts, under the famous Prof. Eugene F. Savage.

Boylston Hall Decorated

The Town Hall at Boylston has also received its first mural decoration at the hands of a PWA artist—Mr. Franz O. Porsman of Worcester, who has combined in a colorful combination of pictures, 27 feet long and 8 feet high, the stages of man's development from simple agriculture to modern invention.

For his portrayal of country life symbolic objects such as the old-time water wheel, the reaper and tractor, have been used in orderly sequence; while miner's tools, oil tanks, a radio tube, a bridge, a modern streamline train and, most vividly eloquent, a huge electric light bulb, suggest the industrial activities of the present day urban life.

Mr. Porsman, who, after attending the Worcester Museum Art School, studied in Europe, traveling mostly in Finland, the land of his ancestors, has had many years of practical, professional experience. He has worked on ecclesiastical decorations and on interiors for transatlantic liners. He cherishes a beautiful dream—that of painting a mural illustrating the "Kalevala" (Land of Heroes), the famous Finnish epic poem, in the meter used by Longfellow in "Hiawatha," and considered by Grimm brothers one of the five greatest epics of the world.

This would be a rare contribution to Finland's national art, Mr. Porsman feels, and he believes that somehow at the right time the opportunity will come. He has already spent a good deal of his leisure collecting material.

Worcester Goes Far Back for Decorative Themes in Museum

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paintings Teach Natural History

Upper Left—Mural Decoration Over Planetarium. Lower Left—Local Landscape Panel. Both Are by Bernard Epstein. Right—Miss Hope B. Barnes Painting Frieze of Prehistoric Animals.

Then came the Brontosaurus, the dragon, the plesiosaurus,
Swishing their monstrous tails and flapping reptilian flippers
Over the slopes of Wachusett, while in the ponds of Worcester
Wallowed the tusked mastodon, the slimy Bothriolepis, Dinichthys, Icthyosaurus.

Six College Graduates Join Harvard Fellows

Six young college graduates from various institutions in the East and Middle West have been given unusual opportunities at Harvard University for independent creative work without financial worries by their appointment yesterday to the "Society of Fellows." These men enter what President James B. Conant terms, "the most interesting development in connection with graduate instruction known."

The appointees and their respective fields of study are: Conrad Maynadier Arensberg, of Pittsburgh, graduate of Harvard College, anthropology; David T. Griggs, Chevy Chase, Maryland, Ohio State University, geology; George H. Hass, Charlton, Iowa, University of Iowa, pathology; George C. Homans, Boston, Harvard College, sociology; Harry T. Levin, Minneapolis, Minn., Harvard College, English; and Edgar E. Wilson, Pasadena, California, Princeton University and California Institute of Technology, physics. These men will be engaged in research and study at Harvard for three years beginning next September.

New Hampshire Ships More Apples Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 11—Shipments of certified apples from New Hampshire orchards to England and German ports showed substantial increases for 1933 as compared with any prior year, according to Mr. Lawrence A. Carlisle, chief of the Bureau of Markets in the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture.

The increase over 1932 totaled more than 70 per cent, 33,374 bushels having been exported in 1933 against 19,668 in 1932, he said. So many favorable reports have been received from English and German consignees that Mr. Carlisle believes the export business this season will more than double that of 1933.

Under the New Hampshire certification statute fruit growers are assured of a steadier market than ever and the State Department of Agriculture anticipates that export trade is sure to increase steadily through compulsory and rigid inspection.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12.45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, April 21, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

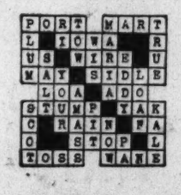
Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



Silver Forces Have Nut for Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

cans in Congress on whom he relies for his trans-Mississippi support, on the other.

It is a difficult choice. He admittedly cannot run the risk of alienating the West and South. Nor can he afford to antagonize the financiers of the country by stirring up the monetary policy just when things are begining to settle down and go along quite nicely.

The bill itself is made up of the relatively innocuous Dies measure authorizing the acceptance of silver in payment for surplus agricultural commodities sold abroad, to which has been added nationalization of domestic silver, an order to the Treasury to purchase silver abroad at a premium above the world price, and the issuance of silver certificates against all silver acquired through these devices. Foreign purchases of silver would continue until either a price of $1.29 an ounce had been reached or the 1926 commodity price level had been restored.

It provides that silver purchases would start Jan. 1 next. The Treasury would fix the daily price as it did during the gold purchasing period. It would be under congressional mandate to secure not less than 50,000,000 ounces of foreign silver a month until the price objective had been obtained.

The day before the foreign purchasing starts, the Treasury would take over all domestic silver at the world price and nationalize it just as it did domestic gold. Silver certificates would be issued against both the metal nationalized and that secured through foreign purchase.

A report accompanying the bill contends it would have the triple effect of aiding silver, agriculture and recovery and argues that since gold will probably never be used again for currency in the United States more silver is needed to provide sufficient metallic monetary metal.

The agricultural relief aspects of the bill come from the House. The silver nationalization portion is the work of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana, leader of the silver bloc, while the inflationary aspects come from Senator Elmer Thomas (D.), of Utah, who is well known as author of the inflation rider to the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed at the special session.

Thus the measure unites, for the first time, silverites, inflationists and farm relief enthusiasts into a combination which believes it has strength enough not only to pass the bill, but even to override a veto.

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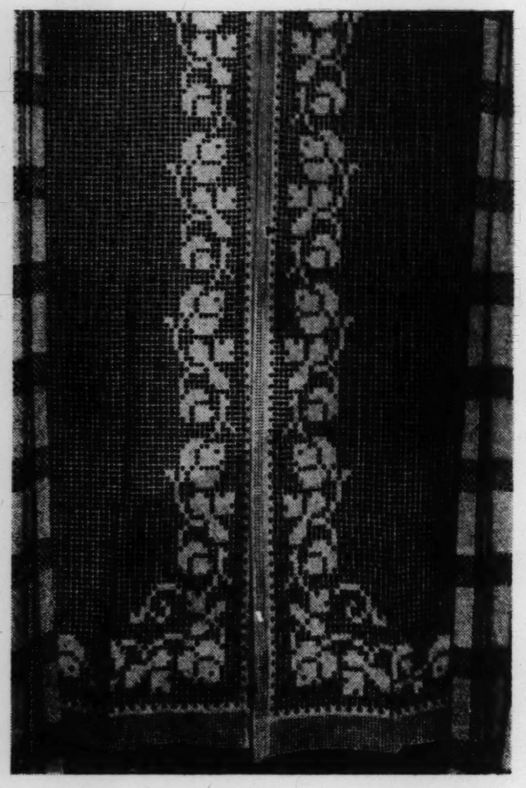
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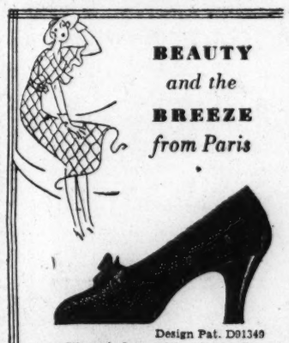
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State-Supported Medical Service Stirs Opposition

Personal Relationship of Doctor and Patient Held Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The demand from various quarters for a free state-supported medical service to take the place of private doctors has now met with opposition from the American Medical Association, representing a school of medicine, would be the most favored if state medicine were established.

In the current issue of its Journal, appears a paper by the editor, Dr. Morris Fishbein, recently presented in Philadelphia, which gives the allopathic physician's view of the danger of mass medical care as proposed by those who would put doctors widely on the public pay rolls.

"Medicine," he writes, "still finds individual human beings so definitely individual in time of illness that they are not to be handled in the mass. We have seen in this period the growth of such methods as psychoanalysis, which requires the closest possible communion between an individual physician and an individual patient. Under no system of state medical care is there provision for adequate psychological investigation and mental hygiene.

"The medical profession . . . is likely to continue to insist on the basic idea of personal relationship between doctor and patient as the necessary foundation of good medical care.

"The whole question of mutual responsibility between patient and physician is basic. Shall the doctor be responsible to the patient whom he serves, or to the industry which employs the patient, the insurance company which insures him, or the government which dictates to him?"

Dr. Fishbein declared that experience in other countries did not point favorably to state medicine. "If there is one fact apparent in the relationship to all the systems of state and socialized medicine that have been developed throughout the world," he said, "it is that not one of them has been established as a success."

In Germany the existence of state medicine made it possible, he said, speaking from the standpoint of an allopathic physician, for Hitler to license 5000 naturopaths and to tell the medical profession to turn its face to the naturopathic system of practice.

In the United States there has been an extension of free clinics and free health services in universities, Dr. Fishbein noted. In prosperous times, he added, health departments in some places "encroached freely on the province of the medical profession."

"When money was available," he continued, "some even attempted to conduct periodic health examinations." Then came the depression, with the result, Dr. Fishbein stated, that when budgets were lowered health departments concerned themselves more exclusively with functions involving the prevention of disease by the control of the water supply, the disposal of sewage and the control of epidemics. "These," he said, "may be considered well-established functions of health departments."

Radium Pitchblende Ore Purchased by Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — The initial output of the radium produced at Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, has already been disposed of to the Province of Ontario, which has purchased several hundred milligrams of this precious substance for use within the province. Although the radium deposits were discovered less than four years ago in an area many hundreds of miles beyond the railroad, the Eldorado Company is now maintaining a steady output of radium and silver from this field.

Although the Federal Department of Mines was instrumental in devising the method now being used by the Eldorado Mining Company for the treatment of the radium pitchblende ore and for the mapping of this far northern mineral field in the arctic circle, these services were rendered as assistance to the mining industry. The Canadian Government is in no way connected with the commercial production of radium.

U.S. Aids Needy Puerto Ricans With Emergency Food Rations

Good Provider

By Harwood Hull, Puerto Rico

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BOSTON

James R. Bourne
Puerto Rico Relief Administrator.

Also Provides Work for 30,000 Heads of Families at $1 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The United States is extending emergency relief to 360,000 Puerto Ricans—60,000 families—at the rate of $1 a week, or a fraction of a cent a meal. The dollar-a-week food ration is issued to a whole family, not each individual member that makes up the average household.

CWA projects are furnishing employment to an additional 30,000 heads of families at $1 a day.

So far more than 200,000 people have applied to the Relief Administration or the CWA for aid in the form of either work or food Mr. James R. Bourne is head of both activities. Both work and food are being distributed as widely as possible to meet the need investigation has convinced Mr. Bourne is widespread.

Of the more than 200,000 applications more than 170,000 individual cases have been investigated and of this number more than 85 per cent have been found to be in actual want. Average monthly income has been found to be less than $15 monthly. Fully 95 per cent of those applying for relief have been found to be heads of families, the records so far show.

Emergency relief started last September and merged into the present CWA program. In addition to the 30,000 employed, fully twice as many could be put to work without interfering with private industry, Mr. Bourne is convinced. Approximately 25 per cent of those receiving food relief give one day's work in exchange for the $1 food order, records show. The wage for unskilled labor is fixed at 16⅔ cents an hour and the week is limited to 30 hours. Skilled laborers, such as carpenters, receive 40 cents an hour. No work nor relief in any form is given until after investigation and an attempt is made to confine aid in any form to one member of a family.

The widespread distribution of wages and relief has been quickly reflected in many lines of business, providing increased demand for American products. One representative of a Chicago manufacturing firm marketing a wide range of food products during the first 10 days of February booked a larger volume of orders than during the whole of the preceding November and December.

'Radio Pen' Copies Even Poor Writing

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The "radio pen," a device based on the principal of facsimile air transmission of the printed, written or pictured word, was given its first demonstration outside of the laboratory April 9.

Mr. John V. L. Hogan, New York radio engineer, and his assistants developed the apparatus, which is designed for the reception of printed and other material in the home as an attachment for the radio receiver in place of the loudspeaker.

Operating at a speed of approximately 40 words per minute, the "radio pen" was housed in a metal cabinet about the size of a typewriter. It turned out comic pictures, a bridge problem, an outline drawing for children to paint, and then in accompaniment to a sound broadcast it was used to illustrate a children's story and to send a road map for a voice description of a motor tour. The finished "copy" was on strips of paper four inches wide, with the reproduced image approximately three inches wide. The facsimile signals originated from W2XAR.

Mexican Summer School Plans Special Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The fourteenth annual session of the National University of Mexico summer school will open this year on June 27 and continue until Aug. 18, according to announcement by Dr. Pablo Martinez del Rio, director of the summer school.

As usual the school administration will sponsor a series of six weekly excursions to interesting archæological and historical places near this city. Besides the extensive curriculum of regular subjects several extraordinary courses will be included this year, such as "The Influence of Edgar Allan Poe on the French Symbolists," and "The Theater in the Days of Louis XIV."

Canadian Provincial Union Not Favored by Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Very little support was given by leaders of Alberta political parties to the proposal now being revived by the Saskatchewan Legislature that a union of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be sought as a saving in administrative costs and to unify the viewpoint of the Prairie Provinces.

This proposal was first made two years ago by the Premier of Manitoba, and is to be debated in the Saskatchewan Legislature. Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Alberta Premier, stated that while the scheme might have certain merits, he felt the savings would not be as large as some thought. It is unlikely that the question will be discussed in the Alberta Legislature.

Laplander Herders Short of Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A shortage of food has been experienced by the Laplander herders who are now in charge of the great herds of reindeer which were driven overland from Alaska to the Mackenzie River delta. To supply this need, nearly a ton of food has been flown from Aklavik on the arctic coast to the reindeer herders who are now at Shingle Point and it is expected this supply will carry them through the summer.

It will not be possible to herd the reindeer on the last lap of their long overland five-year journey until this fall when the delta will have frozen to permit the passing over of the herds. An attempt was made recently to drive the reindeer across the 70-mile stretch of delta but they stampeded.

Braille Institute Alloted 61 Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sixty-one titles in Braille, covering works on journalism, salesmanship, fiction, history, and other subjects, were distributed by the Braille Institute of America, Inc., during the past year, it was reported at the annual meeting held here recently.

Establishment of a free lending library for blind readers, and active participation in behalf of national legislation to provide news stand concessions in federa buildings to blind licensees were reported.

Mr. Robert A. Odell was elected president of the institute. Other officers elected included: Mr. J. Robert Atkinson, vice-president; Mr. W. H. Kindig, secretary, and Mr. Arthur L. Sonderegger, treasurer.

Courthouse at Oakland Wins Approval of Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Work of erecting a new courthouse for Alameda County will be started here about June 1. Voters approved a $1,712,000 bond issue. The funds will be augmented by $462,000 from the PWA.

St. Petersburg Visited By Big Winter Crowd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Registrations of winter visitors at the C. of C. during the 1933-34 season reached [illegible],461 on March 31, within 3102 of the all-time 1929-30 record.

Canada to Restore 10 P. C. Salary Cuts for 18,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 10 — All civil servants receiving $1000 or less will have their 10 per cent salary cut restored, Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, announced yesterday in Parliament.

HEINZ

As economic conditions improve, certain businesses stand above the throng—with sales volumes greater than ever before. They are the houses which during the past decade faced the most difficult circumstances with purpose fixed, with policies unswerving. They refused to sacrifice quality for quick profit. They earned the respect and trust of the public. Today they stand as proof positive that it pays to defend sound ideals.

57

Howard Heinz

HEINZ

Here is a complete list of the

57

VARIETIES

See how many you know?

1. **OVEN-BAKED BEANS** with pork and tomato sauce
2. **OVEN-BAKED BEANS** with pork and sweet molasses sauce—Boston style
3. **OVEN-BAKED BEANS** with tomato sauce but no pork—Vegetarian style
4. **OVEN-BAKED RED KIDNEY BEANS** with savory sauce.
5. **CREAM OF ASPARAGUS SOUP**
6. **CREAM OF CELERY SOUP**
7. **CREAM OF GREEN PEA SOUP**
8. **CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP**
9. **CREAM OF OYSTER SOUP**
10. **CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP**
11. **BEAN SOUP**
12. **BEEF BROTH**
13. **CLAM CHOWDER**
14. **GUMBO CREOLE SOUP**
15. **MOCK TURTLE SOUP**
16. **SCOTCH BROTH**
17. **NOODLE SOUP**
18. **PEPPER POT SOUP**
19. **VEGETABLE SOUP**
20. **CONSOMME**
21. **MINCE MEAT**
22. **PUDDINGS**—plum, fig, date
23. **PEANUT BUTTER**
24. **COOKED SPAGHETTI** in rich tomato sauce
25. **COOKED MACARONI** with cream sauce and cheese
26. **FRUIT JELLIES**—crabapple, grape, currant, quince
27. **APPLE BUTTER**
28. **GHERKINS**—sweet or sour
29. **MIXED PICKLES**—sweet or sour
30. **CHOW CHOW PICKLE**
31. **SWEET MUSTARD PICKLE**
32. **DILL PICKLES**
33. **FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLE**
34. **STRAINED BABY FOODS**—8 kinds
35. **INDIA RELISH**
36. **SANDWICH SPREAD**
37. **PICKLED ONIONS**—sweet or sour
38. **SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES**
39. **STUFFED SPANISH OLIVES**
40. **RIPE OLIVES**
41. **SPANISH OLIVE OIL**
42. **TOMATO KETCHUP**
43. **CHILI SAUCE**
44. **BEEFSTEAK SAUCE**
45. **PEPPER SAUCE**—red or green
46. **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**
47. **PREPARED MUSTARD**—brown or yellow
48. **EVAPORATED HORSE RADISH**
49. **SALAD CREAM**
50. **MAYONNAISE**
51. **MALT VINEGAR**
52. **CIDER VINEGAR**
53. **DISTILLED WHITE VINEGAR**
54. **TARRAGON VINEGAR**
55. **RICE FLAKES**
56. **BREAKFAST WHEAT**
57. **TOMATO JUICE**

—and on every label it says HEINZ. Ask for them at your grocer's.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

HEINZ

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AUGUST FLAVOR

—caught and held for you!

One day last August we captured the prize Heinz tomatoes at their prime. (Ah! Those extra-delicious, extra-nutritious beauties, reared from our own cross-mingling of the finest of all tomato seeds!) Fast we rushed them to our kitchens, there to sort, wash, press and sieve them, to immortalize their glorious, sunny, dripping-luscious flavor in bottles and in tins.

So now—right now!—thrill your palate, your tongue, with real, delightful August flavor. Freshen your winter-worn being with a harvest of vitamins, caught in August and kept fresh for you.

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE

HEINZ

HEINZ BEANS are the beans that are really OVEN-BAKED!

BAKED the time-honored way in hot, dry ovens, baked through and through till the original moisture is baked out and the rich sauce is baked in.

These are such beans as conjure up memories of childhood feasts. Beans folks like on sight—*love*, on tasting them.

57

Four kinds at your Grocer's. But be sure they're *Heinz* Oven-Baked Beans.

HEINZ

Dinner's Ready!

Twenty minutes after you put Heinz Cooked Spaghetti on to heat—*dinner's ready!*

We've done all the work. Made the spaghetti from finest flour. Cooked it carefully. Stirred in a savory, exciting sauce.

Serve it in short order—for a sure-fire spread. Keep it on hand for emergencies.

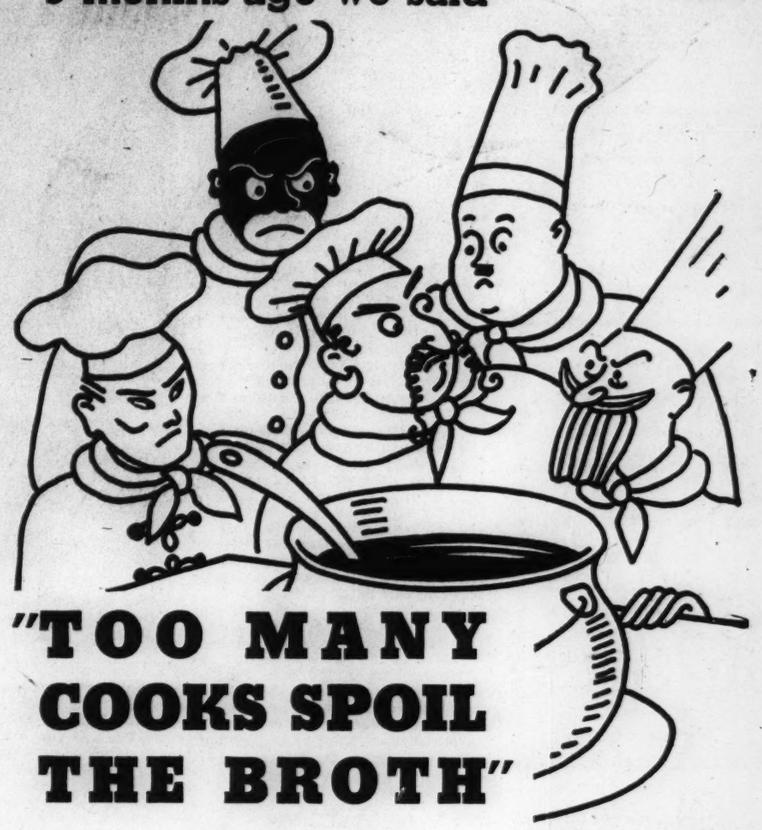
HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI

57

HEINZ

5 months ago we said—

NRA



"TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH"

we said—

"Isn't it true? Somebody starts a thing. Somebody else finishes it. And it turns out not so good, off balance, all askew. Both starter and finisher may be experts. Still the broth is often spoiled. That is why we bring you each Heinz soup, not half-made, but finished, complete, ready to heat and eat. *You need not add a thing!*"

we told you—

"We are proud of our homey, thorough, sound methods of making soup. We follow these methods through to the very end. And when each soup is finished, ready to serve, we taste it, just as you would. We kitchen-test it to be sure of full good flavor and right quality, but above all, its uniformity.

"*Too many cooks spoil no broth of Heinz!* That is why we can sell them to you on approval: *If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price.*"

Well, it seems that people agree with our ideas about soup-making, our notion of finishing what we start. And it seems that people like our soups, because today they eat as much Heinz soup in a week as they did in a month five months ago when we said, "Too many cooks spoil no broth of Heinz."

Cream of Mushroom		Vegetable	
Noodle Soup		Mock Turtle	
Gumbo Creole		Pepper Pot	
Cream of Tomato		Scotch Broth	
Beef Broth		Clam Chowder	
Cream of Green Pea		Cream of Oyster	
Cream of Celery		Consomme	
Cream of Asparagus		Bean Soup	

57

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

HEINZ

How the Bright Red Heinz Ketchup Got its Happy-Tasting Flavor!

Once upon a time there were two Heinz chefs and they put their heads together. And one chef, who was a gadabout, said "I will pack my little

THIS HEINZ CHEF WENT TO MARKET!

toothbrush and go around the world in quest of rare delightful spices." And he did. And the other chef, who was a stay-at-home, said "I will grow tomatoes. I will secure the seeds of the finest tomatoes and mingle them until I get tomatoes finer still." And he did.

And when the tomatoes were ripe and red and luscious and bursting with vitamins, they were picked and sorted and washed and scalded and sieved and set to slow simmering. Then the rare delightful spices from far and wide were added. And still piping hot the sauce was sealed in bottles to keep it at its fresh best.

And people tried this sauce with their meats and eggs. They liked its lively flavor much and they told their friends.

THIS HEINZ CHEF STAYED HOME!

And so many, *many* people began to buy it and enjoy it that it made the Heinz chefs most happy, because it has come to pass that—

57

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP is the largest selling in the world!

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Into Hudson Bay Country

To the Barren Lands of Sub-Arctic to Study Sparrows

By A. J. Dalrymple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Churchill, Manitoba, Canada

A SKYFUL of singing, screaming birds greets the explorer who trudges the Hudson Bay lowlands. Flashing plumage sweeps above the leagues of tundra a thousand miles beyond civilization.

More than 100 varieties of birds make the Barren Lands their summer resort. The whir of fleet-winged teal, the music of the trumpeter swans, the quackings of red-breasted merganzers, the squabblings of countless arctic tern, the sweet songs of the meadow lark and yellow warbler, remind the traveler that the so-called "Great Northern Silences," indeed, belong to fiction.

A few years ago this country was accessible only to Indians, Eskimos and seasoned explorers. In 1929 the Hudson Bay Railway was pushed through to the sea. That year the new world port of Churchill was opened to the public.

Natural scientists are making the northern terminus a starting point for adventures into the remote interior. A number of representatives of universities in Canada and the United States have made studies of wild life in that little known region along the desolate coasts.

Most of those bent on research, have been versed not only in academics, but in practical field work as well. It remained for a university girl to be the first woman ornithologist to start into the Hudson Bay country alone. This young woman is Miss Marguerite Heydweiller of Rochester, N. Y., who studied the life and habits of the tree sparrow.

Miss Heydweiller covered an area of more than 60 miles from west to east along the coast of Hudson Bay, and penetrated 10 miles into the back-country. She traveled on foot, by outboard canoe, on railway gas cars and construction trains. She slept in missions, tents and box cars; built her camp fires high on the crags, and down in the marshlands; packed two cameras and kit through two extremes of weather every day as she moved from the ice floes along the coast to the fetid sloughs back of the shoreline.

Miss Heydweiller arrived in the Hudson Bay country in June a week before the ice went out of the subarctic rivers, but not before the sparrows had arrived from the New England states to start their spring nesting programs.

Several species of sparrow make this wilderness their nesting ground. Among these are the Savannah sparrow, the Harris sparrow and the tree sparrow.

The tree sparrow comes early and leaves early. And, contrary to its name, it doesn't bother much with trees, preferring swampy ground around the clear blue lakes and rippling brooks of the muskeg. In a land where the incessant chatter of a myriad of birds fills the air throughout the 20 hours of summer daylight, and where scores of varieties of birds offer spectacular colorings, the tree sparrow would hardly win a passing glance from the casual observer, but it is intensely interesting to natural science.

It is a modest little creature, one of the smaller sparrows. It has a reddish brown head, a brown streak on the back, and a clear gray breast. At mating time it sings a simple, melodious little song, usually soft and plaintive.

As in humans, however, voices vary greatly. Some are given to noise, and apt to upset the family reputation for becoming modesty in tone.

Miss Heydweiller started observations on a patch of tundra about 500 feet square. There were four nests under construction on June 5. With new arrivals the nests increased to nine.

The birds did not hurry their building plans. They showed no anxiety at the sight of a curious human, but went on with their paternal and maternal duties, brooding and feeding until the time came for flying lessons.

Miss Heydweiller photographed daily through the period of nest construction, depositing of eggs, and incubation, until the young were able to fend for themselves.

"After photographing the young, I lifted them from the nests daily, and weighed them," says Miss Heydweiller. "Handling did not hurt them. The mothers scolded, but never showed any indication of deserting the nests. They differ from the white crown sparrows, and the Savannah sparrows. These not only desert the nest if bothered, but also raise such a commotion they disturb all the birds in the neighborhood."

The young scientist had a dominion government permit for her work in this region, and turned over the results of her work to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

In summing up her impressions, Miss Heydweiller says:

"The most remarkable thing about the Churchill country is the amazing number of birds. It is almost impossible to take a step in the Barrens without having to avoid walking on eggs or young, or without raising either a song of welcome or the cry of approaching danger. The Hudson Bay lowlands offer a great, new field for study."

Miss Marguerite Heydweiller of Rochester, N. Y., on the Shores of Hudson Bay, Where She Made a Thorough Study of the Tree Sparrow.

Young Tree Sparrow, Nine and a Half Days' Old, About to Leave Its Nest in the Barren Lands of Hudson Bay, for Flight to a Winter Home in the United States. Photographed by Miss Heydweiller.

Giving the Children Practice

Specific Help Is What They Need—Not Nagging

Etiquette in Daily Living—22

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS the responsibility of every mother to see that her child is taught the fundamentals of good manners. This instruction should begin when the child is quite young." So says one writer on the subject of etiquette.

It is unfortunate if such an important part of one's early education be left to be acquired in a hit-and-miss sort of fashion, or worse still if it must come by way of bitter experiences. A girl of 16 was rushed by a high school sorority and later was dropped instead of being invited to join. She was warm-hearted, impulsive and in many ways lovable, but she had been allowed by an overindulgent mother to grow up like Topsy with very little attention being given to her manners. The consequence was that she was rude and uncouth in her behavior, which was the reason for her failure to make the grade, although she came from what would ordinarily be considered a "nice" family. She cried bitterly over the disappointment and took it greatly to heart, considering the girls very unjust when she happened to discover what the trouble was. It is, however, never too late to turn over a new leaf. The afflictive circumstance (which might easily have been averted by greater wisdom in the beginning) could have been made to serve as a stepping-stone to better is coming. But perhaps Johnny doesn't know exactly how a gentleman behaves. Such vague directions would be upsetting to any of us in Johnny's plight. In his earnest endeavor to come up to Mother's expectations he may make a few painful stabs, motivated by his own ideas of a gentleman, and let it go at that, with perhaps even an added supply of self-consciousness as the result of his dismal efforts. How much more successful the outcome would be if Mother would give very explicit directions. Writers point out that lessons in courtesy may often be pleasantly sugar-coated by a little play-acting. Perhaps, for instance, Mother can take the part of Johnny, who will himself impersonate Mrs. Neighborlie coming to dinner. Mother rises as Mrs. Neighborlie enters.

Acting It Out

"Boys bow from their waists, heels together," says Mother, suiting the action to the word.

"'How do you do, Mrs. Neighborlie?' is a proper greeting," she goes on to say. "And of course you will seat her at table like this."

Johnny now has a few graphic mental pictures upon which to peg his ideas of a gentleman, and these can be added to from time to time. "Being specific" applies very definitely to teaching a little one the use of the table tools—just how to hold his spoon, for instance, as he emerges from the shovel stage. Then comes the fork and later the knife. Sometimes these lessons take much patience on the part of both teacher and pupil, for tiny hands are often clumsy and awkward in handling tools that are made for adult use.

"One manner at a time, please, Mumsie, dear," was the way one precious little girl stated another important rule in teaching etiquette to tiny tots. One doesn't learn the multiplication table in gulps nor any other useful knowledge. In manners, like in everything else, it is precept upon precept, line upon line. Often it is helpful to center upon one "manner" until this is thoroughly assimilated before passing on to the next. One writer tells of a family consisting of mother and three little ones who embarked on the venturesome sea of good manners, deciding to learn one "manner" each week, which they chose together, all four "heading on" to this with an ardent enthusiasm that helped to keep the interest bubbling.

The Right Time and Place

The right time and place is also an important rule if there is to be no mutiny among the crew and no "man overboard" for the captain. If one has a competent nurse it is conducive to table harmony to let the child acquire the rudiments of table deportment in the nursery before he is allowed to come to the family table. Sometimes this is not possible. In such cases a proper training time is when mother is alone with her little brood. The family referred to above agreed to have the lunch hour the time for the lesson on their "manner." In the evening they practiced up on Dad.

It is very upsetting to family harmony to have the pleasant dinner hour turned into an occasion of nagging on the mother's part and sharp rebukes on the part of an exasperated father.

One family who keeps no servant has eliminated table difficulties when company is present by giving the two smaller children their meal first. Then they are allowed to play with some special treasure while the grown-ups are at dinner. It is justly pointed out to these small people that they will be welcome at the grown-up table as soon as they become qualified "eaters."

Drill and Practice

When one is learning good manners drill and practice are just as necessary as when one is learning to play the piano or to swim. So wise mothers provide many opportunities upon which the lessons in etiquette can be practiced up. Various writers tell of "play parties" that are valuable for this. Sometimes it may just be Mother and Lucy playing at a musicale with plenty of frills and furbelows to make it festive. Or a brother or sister may play at giving a party for the others (of course with real refreshments always). One writer tells of "dinner parties" where each member of the family in turn (including Dad) was guest of honor and impersonated some celebrity of his own choosing. The guest always had his favorite dish served, which added much zest to the party.

The little home practice parties can be stretched to include small neighbors who may or may not be let into the secret. Often mother takes no part, but is easily available as legal counsel on disputed points. As one writer says, "An hour of pretending of this kind is worth weeks of mere talking about manners. . . . You will be well repaid in the years to come when their training at home in the form of play will help them meet new situations successfully and to make others feel at ease."

Going out with Mother provides many other occasions for practice in etiquette. Shopping expeditions, the movies, a walk through the park, a call on Grandmother—are all grand opportunities. It will add much to the value of these times if beforehand the participants "talk things over" and decide on the "manner" that is to the fore.

When Everything Goes Wrong

But even after all these rules (and others, too) have been conscientiously observed by Mother, there may be times when the bottom seems to drop right out of the etiquette world—when Betty has a tantrum before Sunday company or when Junior acts as if he were possessed just when it was hoped he would put his best foot forward.

Well, after all, this is no reason for dismay. They are still just in the learning stage. In learning to be proficient along any line, we all make mistakes and have our "off" days. Dad didn't always make par when he was beginning to play golf and sometimes spent the greater part of the afternoon in the rough. But he didn't give up golf in despair for that reason. He just kept on keeping on and one day he made his hole in one and thereafter was included among the minority members of the country club.

So with the small etiquette fans. Some day they will stop digging up the turf and be eligible to be classed with the well-bred folks of this world.

Drawn by Rudolph Tandler

Butterscotch Biscuit

2 cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
5 teaspoons baking powder
4 tablespoons butter
⅞ cup milk

Mix as for biscuit, roll out on floured board, and spread with following mixture: one-third cup butter and ¾ cup brown sugar creamed together. When spread, roll as for jelly roll, cut in slices ½-inch thick and bake in muffin pans 15 minutes in moderate oven.

Mrs. Isabel Truesdale, St. Louis, Mo.

—From "Kitchenology With Principia Friends" by The Principia Mothers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Strut Reverse (Inside-Out) Chiffons

Resist pulls and snags, wear longer . . . made of Strut-Twist silk yarn.

Ask for Strut-Reverse at better stores.

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A New Beauty Aid

USE like a wash cloth. Fits either hand; holds the elusive soap in a pocket; makes bathing a new delight because it cleanses the pores thoroughly. At all stores or sent on receipt of 25c in stamps.

WELLINGTON SEARS COMPANY 65 Worth Street, New York

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HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1

Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair

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10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

and then we tried Horlick's . . .

The Twins Thrived on This Remarkable Infant Food

And mothers, too!

Every week we receive letters from grateful mothers telling us of the wonderful benefits brought to them by Horlick's the Original Malted Hilk. Thousands use Horlick's when mother's milk is not available, because of its splendid record of successful results.

For many years Horlick's has been the premier prepared food for infants, it is so easy to digest, provides so much nourishment and is so easy to prepare. Horlick's is a safe food composed of full-cream milk with the essential elements of the world's finest wheat and malted barley, necessary vitamins and minerals conserved by Horlick's special vacuum process.

Or—Try Horlick's when you wean your baby. Note how he thrives on it, as thousands of others have through the years. Your dealer has it in convenient sizes.

HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk

FREE

Horlick's Malted Milk Corp. Racine, Wisconsin CSM-4-11

I am going to try Horlick's. Please send me your free mixer. Enclosed is a 3c stamp to cover postage and packing.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

To Keep Pimientos

Pimientos will keep two months after opening the can if you put them in a small bowl and cover them with vinegar and sugar. This treatment really improves them for sandwiches.

Uses for Gummed Edges

Throughout the year I cut and save all the gummed edges from envelopes which come in advertisements, etc. They make excellent labels for jars and glasses during the canning and jelly-making season.

To Keep Flannels Soft

If olive oil is added to the water when washing flannels there will be no danger of those articles becoming hard. Use a tablespoonful of olive oil to every gallon of water.

(Mrs.) T. S. K., Kansas.

Cooking Over Pilot Light

Whenever I plan on having cooked cereal for breakfast, I prepare it in the double boiler the night before and set it over the pilot light on my kitchen range. In the morning it is thoroughly cooked. This scheme may also be used for heating water in the teakettle in homes where there is a shortage of hot water.

Flour in a Shaker

A large aluminum salt shaker filled with flour is very handy in the kitchen when making gravies, flouring meats, rolling pastries, etc.

(Mrs.) E. V. J., Illinois.

things if it had been gently pointed out to this young girl that if we wish to associate on terms of intimacy with well-bred people we must prepare ourselves for this privilege. The rewards are great even if rubbing off crudities does sometimes entail much sacrifice of self, as it would have done in this case. It is not necessary to learn through suffering if one is willing to take an easier way. It may be of value for mothers to consider some rules that will help to make these lessons in good breeding easier for the child to learn.

Be Specific

A good rule that writers on the subject often emphasize, is to be specific.

"Now, I hope you will behave like a little gentleman!" says Mother to Johnny as a warning that company

NOW HAVE A LOVELY SKIN THAT LOOKS "Always Young"

Send for Secret

Use Sem-Pray Compressed Cleansing Cream before going out tonight and look prettier than ever. Hear new compliments.

Contains rare Eastern Oils combined by secret process never used in ordinary creams. Melts more deeply into pores; cleanses skin of dust and impurities never dislodged before. This supreme cleaning gives your skin a new freshness and velvety smoothness; brings out a hidden loveliness; you look more youthful.

In dainty container with push-up bottom. Fingers never touch. As easy to use as a lipstick. Always look as if you had just come from a Beauty Parlor. Get Sem-Pray today. Large economical package, 60c, at all good toilet goods counters. Or mail coupon today.

FREE Extra Gifts If You Send Quick

FREE Extra Gifts Send today for Sem-Pray

Mme. LaNore, Sem-Pray Salons, Dept. 238, Grand Rapids, Mich. Send generous package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include Sem-Pray Rouge and Face Powder FREE.

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Color Your White Curtains Ecru or Cream

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The Face and Its Frame

A Study of Contours—Yet Perfect Contour Isn't All

How to Look Your Best—6

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST week we began a discussion of the face and its frame. First we talked of the face itself. Then we began on the frame, speaking of neck-lines. Today we are going on with the "frame" of our picture.

We will now speak briefly of coat collars. Many of the sport coats have a collar that buttons closely around the throat or a scarf that ties. They both tend to increase the width of the face. The scarf can be varied more than the collar. It can be tied loosely so it will not come so closely around under the chin. If it has long ends they can be tied to hang down, which gives a perpendicular line and adds length. One type of sport collar is one coming out in wide points. This carries the eye across the shoulders, giving width. If it goes on into a V opening, as it usually does, this modifies it. Another way to modify it is to wear it high in the back. This makes the V line longer.

The effect of a fur band across the top of the collar is more widening than when the fur extends down the lapel. But since the stiffness of the fur usually makes the collar stand up, it makes a longer line. When the coat is buttoned up, it forms a round collar of fur under the chin, which adds width to the face and figure. However, I think it a much more youthful style than the furred revers, though not so luxurious or handsome. When the fur extends down the lapels, it adds bulk over the bust that tends to give a matronly look. The sleek, flat furs add less bulk and are more slenderizing unless they are put on in a manner which forms a horizontal line.

Wide lapels on a coat, whether of fur or of cloth, give additional width to the figure. They often prove very becoming to the slender face and figure.

As we move on in our frame, we will omit earrings, because we told of their place in the article on Accessories. Next we shall speak of hair, sometimes called woman's crowning glory. It can be that, too, if well cared for and becomingly arranged.

We want to make the face appear as nearly oval as possible, since the oval is the idea of greatest beauty. When a face is narrow and too long, if the features are regular, a part in the center is good, because it adds width. However, it also reveals any irregularity of features, so be sure it is correct for you. A low side part also gives width to the face and the hair can be drawn across the forehead in a soft wave, which gives additional width and adds brilliancy to the eyes. Bangs have a widening effect, but are not suited to many types of people.

On Showing One's Ears

If your face is extremely round, do not show your ears. The eye will carry across from ear to ear making the face appear wider. Though it does widen the face, it cannot always be recommended to people with narrow faces, unless they have regular features. It is too revealing. One has the same problem when combing the hair straight back from the forehead. This style, however, is especially effective when one has a "widow's peak." It lengthens the face, but be sure you have good features and a good skin.

When a face is round and the neck short, let the tip of the ear show. It gives length and slenderness to the neck. When revealing the entire ear, curls in front of it will soften the line and take away part of the width. Hair curled or allowed to grow long on the neck increases the width of the face. Therefore, it is not good for the wide face. It should have a trim hair line.

The thin face is often filled out by curls or a knot of hair low in the neck. They also shorten a long, thin neck. In wearing knots one must always consider the profile as closely as the front and the back views, especially if you have any accentuated feature. If you have a large nose, a knot opposite in back makes it seem more prominent. A double chin with a roll directly back of it is made more noticeable.

Different sized waves affect features. A fine close wave accentuates irregularities or large features, because it makes the features seem larger by contrast. A large, soft wave is more becoming to the average person. Another reason for this is that the hair looks more natural.

Once in a while you see a person who really is much more attractive with her hair plain and close to the head. Not a mannish cut—just trained that way. Usually it is a small girlish face, or a rather large, striking woman who wears clothes well, is well groomed, has regular features and expresses health and vitality.

The person with a small face must be careful of too large or fluffy a hair dress—also of too large a collar. The small face is overwhelmed by it. The person with the round, broad face may make it seem much larger by too large a hair dress While a hair dress fitting the contours of the head and in case of a broad or a round face, coming on to the cheeks in soft waves will make the face more nearly oval This is especially true if the hair is dark, as it contrasts the skin.

Now for the Hat

Now we will complete our frame with the hat. It is a very important part, because it has the ability to alter the contours so greatly. Colors worn in hats covering the hair, change the apparent coloring of the wearer in a most perceptible manner. The right hat will aid greatly in attracting to the face and will influence greatly the height of the figure.

A hat should never be more narrow than the widest part of the face. Even when the features are small and regular, tthe over-narrow hat gives the face a prominent, bold look. A close hat should on the other hand be only slightly wider than the face. A plain brim or band running directly across the face gives greater width to it. A broken contour around the face or pleats or folds breaking the line adds length to the face and height to the figure.

A hat that has trimming identical on both sides or running crosswise of the hat, widens the face and accentuates any irregularities in features. This is true of either turban or brim hats. While trimmings which are different on both sides tend to lessen the width and are much more flattering to the average person.

Turbans are trying to the round broad face, the face with high color, or any outstanding feature. This is especially so of the plain turban with lines running directly across. Broken lines giving height or softening lines coming on to the cheeks help greatly in making it becoming. As a matter of fact, a turban ought to be made on your head, to get just the correct lines for you.

Brim hats are very good on many people—especially the transparent brim. The brim can vary in width and shape according to the size of the individual and contour of her face. Brims turned up lengthen the face; add height; accentuate irregular features, and a poor skin. Brims turned down shorten the figure and the face. If the line is broken so there is not a definite line straight across, it is better for most people. Brims are often flattering, because they cast a shadow, which softens the contour of the face. Women wearing glasses usually need a brim, but be careful it is not too deep or it takes all of the light out of the eyes.

In lines, if the hat exactly follows the line of any unusual feature or contradicts it, it accentuates the feature greatly. For instance, a turned-up nose with a hat turned off the face will make it seem twice as turned up. The large nose looks much better with a brim, because a hat turned up contradicts its line and exposes the nose more.

One must be careful of chins—receding, prominent, and double. An extremely wide-front brim or trimming massed in front seems to overwhelm a receding chin while a protuding chin will seem to protude much farther if it is not balanced by some trimming in front, preferably not in the direct center, and a fair-sized brim. The double chin should not have a close fitting round hat, but should have lines of length.

Veils are like earrings—they can be very chic, if they "belong" to you. If they do not, they are dowdy.

Yet the Last Shall Be First

Thus we have completed our frame. We hope it is perfect in its completion of the picture. Have you ever seen a picture with a perfect frame, perfect technique, perfect color—yet it left you absolutely cold? Be sure your face does not do that. We must have something besides perfection of form and contour, if we want people to look at us. We must have courage; we must have love; we must have understanding looking out of our eyes. We must have kindness; we must have happiness; we must have the joy of living expressed in our mouth. In fact, we must tell the world with our face that we are learning how to live.

I will never forget the first time I saw Mme. Schuman-Heink. When she came onto the platform—I thought she was the plainest woman I had ever seen. When her concert was completed—I thought she was the most beautiful. Every time I see a picture of her, I find myself analyzing her face. I realize that it is not what nature has given to her, that has made her beautiful. It is what she gives to us, through having learned to live.

[This series is running on Wednesdays.]

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Housework Has Its Points

And This Writer Found It Did Her Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Editor:

The letter by Miss G. R. W., entitled, "Learned to Respect Housework," which appeared on the Women's Activities Page of Feb. 23, has reminded the writer of an experience resulting in a similar change of attitude in regard to housework.

A young girl was studying in her spare time for a career upon which she had set her heart, when circumstances suddenly made it necessary for her to give it up and take up the housekeeping of her family.

It seemed terribly hard at first that she should have to do this, not only because the career might be lost but also because she had no experience whatever in housekeeping. She had never cooked a meal in her life and had always looked down upon housework as menial work which was far below a person of intelligence and talent.

In fact she had quite a lot of fixed ideas upon the subject. For example, she considered being a housewife was old-fashioned and monotonous. There was no room for self-expression, for beauty or art, and one didn't seem to be achieving anything by it, either for oneself or for anyone else.

But when one is faced with a situation from which there is no turning back one gets on with the job and is surprised to find how much can be attempted by applying willingness to learn, common sense, patience and courage. Like the writer of the letter mentioned above, this young girl very soon realized that the qualifications needed for the job of housekeeping were mental and she knew she could claim an infinite supply of ideas, for intelligence is unlimited. In proportion as this became clear to her, obstacles were overcome by using the ideas which came into her consciousness.

As regards marketing, in which sphere she knew nothing—not even, it must be admitted, the difference between beef and mutton,—she found that by approaching shopkeepers with a smile and honest thoughts in her heart, right and good service was always shown to her.

And with cooking she found there were many friends who were only too willing to tell her how to cook a certain dish or prepare a meal. A girl in her office would give her a recipe for a cake or pudding, while another would tell her what to do about spring-cleaning.

It was proved that a willingness to accept ideas and then use them with the confidence that she had the intelligence to do so, without making mistakes, solved each problem as it came along. It also showed her that we are surrounded with the source of supply of all right ideas.

After passing the elementary stage of cooking it became fun to her to experiment with more ambitious dishes to please some member of the family who relished such a dish, and in this way the joy of serving was found to be very great. Then came a glad pride in seeing her home clean, orderly and reflecting beauty. There would be joy in re-arranging furniture in a more comfortable and pleasing manner, finding prettier curtains, the touch of an inexpensive but beautiful picture or vase, fresh flowers from the garden and a hundred other details which added beauty and harmony. She found, too, that a training in office routine became very useful in that it made her methodical and orderly, thus saving time and confusion.

By this time her ideas about housekeeping had undergone a considerable change. She had learned many things, among them, wise economy, patience and unselfishness, which led to greater love, tolerance and understanding of others. Because it needed intelligence she realized that housekeeping was quite as good as any other job, and was as necessary to the service of mankind as the Prime Minister of his country; for the good housekeeper provided comfort, warmth and love to the members of the family, thus making them happy and peaceful. It required humility and simplicity, which are the essential foundations to true greatness, and self-expression was found in reflecting originality, beauty and taste in every detail of the housekeeper's activities.

She found, too, that she had achieved something for herself in developing a finer character, and a wider outlook in the service of mankind, and for others she had made a home—a haven of love and rest.

Great joy was born by the time the experience ended, for it was found that there had been no lost opportunity in her career. Rather had the development in perception of character been greater than the study of books could have given her in many years.

May I also take this opportunity to express deep appreciation of the Monitor, which has given me a broader vision in many subjects for several years now, right from school days into young womanhood. Always encouraging and inspiring, the Monitor presents continuous unfoldment.

(Miss) W. K. M.

Uses for Brushes

California

Dear Friends:

Some time ago there appeared in these columns a helpful article on the using of brushes in household tasks. The writer spoke of using a pan of warm water and brush to sprinkle clothes as they came off the lines. I have found a trick that is easier than the brush. It is a five-cent aluminum sprinkler put into a bottle full of warm water. Any empty vinegar bottle or something similar will do. The bottle is much more convenient to carry around than a pan of water.

I found a good use for a brush of the type called a bowl brush. When canning last summer I found some jars that had been stored carelessly had accumulations in them that soap and water did not touch at all. These jars were odd shapes, saved from various purchases. The bowl brush would reach into places I could not otherwise get at. I promptly added the brush to my canning equipment.

A vegetable brush or one similar is sometimes better for dish scraping than a scraper. After cooking vegetables or puddings that leave scum on the kettles, I hold the kettles under the hot water faucet and brush them out, rinse, wipe, put away. No collection of kettles to wash. When there are just a few dishes to wash, I find it handy to do them the same way.

A long-handled, stiff-bristled brush, bowl type or similar, is an easy tool for washing the bathtub. Sprinkle the cleanser on the damp brush, and it is not necessary to stoop over so far.

In our family we save old toothbrushes. They are fine for putting polish on fancy shoes so that crevices at the joining of sole and upper are well cared for, and for polishing without spoiling any fancy trim on the shoes.

The Women's Pages are a delight. Long may they continue.

(Mrs.) L. L. P.

(Thank you for sharing these with us, Mrs. P.—Editor.)

The Minority Vote

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME time ago Mrs. Phoebe K. Warner wrote an article for the Texas Federation News in which she told why she loved the woman's club. The first reason that she gave was that it had helped her more than any other force in her life to become acquainted with herself.

If we are willing to take to ourselves the many lessons which may be learned through doing work in organized groups we shall learn much about our own foibles and peculiarities while we are watching other people.

In a large club it is comparatively easy to relegate individual desires and idiosyncrasies to the background in favor of the greatest good to the organization as a whole. One knows that, when the committee session, or club meeting, has adjourned, the members will scatter to different parts of the city and will not see each other again, possibly, until time for another club meeting.

Their church affiliations, social contacts, and personal friends may be in entirely different circles. They can afford to be, once or twice a month, magnanimous.

But in the small village, where there is one church, one school, one group of community interests; where there are extremely few opportunities to meet people who are outside the one intimate circle, it requires much more unselfishness, much greater poise and strength of character, to keep an even, sane sense of the value of club office or community propects than it does in a larger place.

In a small town one knows that a subject is not closed with the vote at a club meeting. Johnny will discuss it with Willie at school, in the very tones, perhaps words, which he has heard at home. If it is a matter of general concern it will be the subject of conversation on every front porch in the village, and in the post office. It takes courage to belong to the minority in a small club.

It is interesting to note that minority leaders in small clubs are given a much more sympathetic hearing, than was the case before the larger groups, made delegates from these clubs an important part of the convention bodies. When women return to their home clubs from a large convention they have become acquainted with themselves through watching the kindness and sympathy with which minority groups are given an opportunity to express their convictions.

This spirit of team work and cooperation is becoming noticeable in organizations of both men and women. Someone has ventured the opinion that men are much more affable and kind in their clubs since women's clubs have become a factor in community life; the men are not to be outdone by women in matters of broad-mindedness.

Clubs may help men, as well as women, to become acquainted with themselves.

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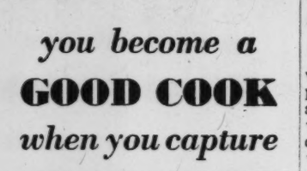

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Washington The Favorite as 1934 Race Approaches

Yankees Picked as Chief Rivals for Baseball Pennant

By Edwin M. Rumill

When the 1934 American League baseball season begins on Monday next, the Washihngton Senators will generally be favored to recapture the pennant they won in 1933 under the capable tutelage of Joe Cronin, the boy manager. Practically the same team that faced the New York Giants in the World Series last October will take the field against the Boston Red Sox at Griffith Stadium on Monday. For this reason, most of the "experts" are giving the Senators the edge.

It is also the opinion of the majority of the baseball writers that Washingon's chief rival will be the New York Yankees, who finished the '33 race seven games back of the champions. More speed and youth, plus their still powerful batting punch, give the Yanks an even chance to upset the favorites. At this writing it looks like a two-club race; but who picked the Giants to win the National League pennant last season?

Much trading and purchasing, and the insertion of three new managers—one of them untested—gives the coming junior circuit campaign the brightest outlook in years. It is rumored there is more than one "dark horse" lurking in the shadows of the second division.

Goslin for Stone

During the winter, the Washington club traded the veteran Goose Goslin to the Detroit Tigers for the younger Johnny Stone. Stone, who is a long-range hitter and is faster than Goslin, will patrol right field. This is the only change Cronin has made in the lineup that carried his club to the championship last season. The recent spring training trip uncovered a promising young third baseman in Cecil Travis, who wore a Washington uniform near the close of 1933. Travis threatened to break into the regular batting order; but at the last moment the veteran Ossie Bluege has apparently won back his position.

The success of the Yankees depends almost entirely on pitching. Joe McCarthy's boys can drive in the runs, led by the big bats of Ruth and Gehrig. Robert "Red" Rolfe, the former Dartmouth athlete, has clinched the shortstop berth with his sensational hitting and fielding. Another youngster, Don Heffner from Baltimore, has nearly made the grade at second base. If he is successful, Tony Lazzeri will move over to third. Frank Crosetti, regular shortstop last season, is Heffner's chief rival for a starting berth.

Ruth and Chapman are reasonably certain of starting in the Yankee outfield, but who the third man will be is still a question. Hoag, Byrd, Walker and Combs are all possibilities. The younger men have had the call in exhibition games; but Combs may bob up at the last moment and get the assignment.

Red Sox Improved

Probably the most improved club in the circuit is the Boston Red Sox. The acquisition of Grove, Walberg and Bishop from the Athletics; Carl Reynolds from the Browns; Cissell from Cleveland, and Ostermueller, Hinkle, Morgan and Solters from the minors, gives the Fenway Park team better pitching and all-round strength than Boston has seen for some time. Bucky Harris is the team's new manager—a popular pilot who promises to go far with the club. Grove will not be available at the start of the race, but should be ready by the first or middle of May.

With Mickey Cochrane in the role of player-manager, the Detroit Tigers may be a "dark horse." Cochrane will steady to some extent the Tigers' erratic pitching, and also add a .300-hitter to the lineup. To add experience to his outfield, Cochrane secured Goslin from Washington. Frank Reiber, up from Toledo last year, has won a reserve catching post. Auker from Beaumont, Hamlin from Toronto and Larkin from Shreveport are the best-looking rookie pitchers. Herman Clifton, formerly with Beaumont, has put up a stiff battle for third base and may start the season there.

Earnshaw Will Help

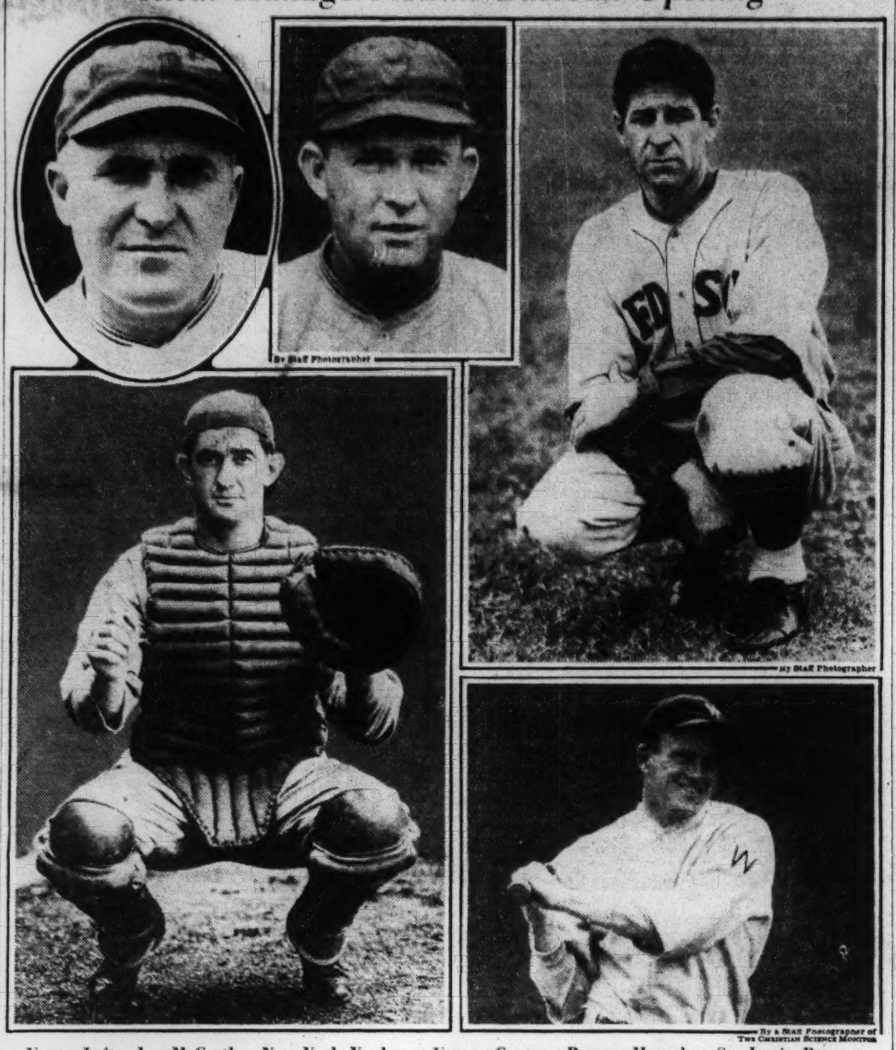
Cleveland Indians have moved back to their old park, where the right-field fence is more handy for the long drives of Earl Averill. Harley Boss, a hard-hitter, had first base clinched until forced out with a mishap. Trosky will fill in until Boss returns to active duty. Bob Holland, formerly with the Braves, may break into the Brownie outfield Thornton Lee from Toledo and Lloyd Brown from the Red Sox give Walter Johnson a pair of good left-handed pitchers.

The Chicago White Sox may get help from George Earnshaw, the big right-hander who failed to do much for Connie Mack last season. If the former Swarthmore star can make a comeback, it will make a tremendous difference to the White Sox. Manager Lew Fonseca thinks he has the solution to his first-base problem in Henry "Zeke" Bonura, last year with Dallas in the Texas League. Milton Bocek, signed as a free agent, has shown enough speed and hitting ability to be retained as an extra outfielder. Joe Chamberlain, the wandering rookie from Waterloo, Iowa, shows great promise as an infielder.

With Grove, Walberg, Cochrane and Bishop gone, Connie Mack faces the task of rebuilding his Athletics. His pitching staff, at least on paper, appears woefully weak. Aside from that, however, he has a fair team. In place of Cochrane, the A's have Charlie Berry, secured in a trade with the White Sox. Dib Williams is playing second base in place of Bishop, with Eric McNair at short. Jimmy Foxx is still the big gun of the Philadelphia attack and makes the Athletics a dangerous club at all times.

The St. Louis Browns are not much better than they were in 1933; but with Rogers Hornsby at the managerial reins, the club may turn out to be one of the surprises of the race. Hornsby has proven his ability to manage a ball team. Given any kind of material, he will produce a winner.

Rival Managers Await Baseball Opening



By Staff Photographer

By Staff Photographer

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Joe McCarthy, New York Yankees. Upper Center—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Browns. Upper Right—Stanley "Bucky" Harris, Boston Red Sox. Lower Left—Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, Detroit Tigers. Lower Right—Joe Cronin, Washington Senators.

Michigan Punter Kicks New Ball Long Distance

HAMILTON, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—John M. Regeczi, great punter of the University of Michigan's undefeated 1933 varsity, got hold of one of the new footballs for the first time and proceeded to kick it a mile yesterday. Several of his punts carried more than 90 yards, while the average was well around 70.

The Michigan star, who happened to be at Colgate with the baseball team, said the decrease in the short axis circumference of the ball appeared to make it carry better, both against and with the wind. Coach Andy Kerr and Assistant Coach Les Hart of Colgate labeled Regeczi's kicking as the greatest exhibition they ever had seen.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

British to Have Athletic Classes

FOR a number of years performances by British athletes in the field events of athletic meets have been far below high-grade standards, while the track performers have been keeping pace with those of other parts of the world. Taking the Olympic Games as an example, we find some very interesting data on this situation. Picking out the decathlon, pentathlon, javelin, discus and 16-pound hammer throws, 16-pound shotput, running high and broad jumps, running hop, step and jump, and pole vault, we find that Great Britain has won only one of these championships since the revival of the games in 1896. That was the running hop, step and jump by T. J. Ahearne in 1908.

Track Showing Much Better

Coming to the track events the showing made by Great Britain is far better, especially when the middle distances are considered. In the 100-meter dash, Great Britain won in 1924; in the 400 she was victor in 1908 and 1924; in the 800 she won in 1896, 1900, 1920, 1924, 1928 and 1932; in the 1500 she won in 1896, 1900, 1912 and 1920; in the 3000-steeplechase she won in 1920; in the 400-relay she won in 1912; in the 1600-relay she won in 1920 and in the 50,000-meter walk she won in 1932, the only year that event has been held. If we consider the hurdles as track events, Great Britain won the 400 in 1928.

Evidently Lack Interest in Field Events

Just why there has been such a difference in the standards set by British athletes in field events as compared to track events is hard to say. No doubt the fact that the athletes have not seemed to take an interest in these events is the main reason. Also a lack of proper coaching for such as were willing to take these sports up. The situation has been discussed many times and British authorities have looked into the matter more than once; but so far as we know the first really serious step which has ever been taken to improve conditions will take place this summer when the Amateur Athletic Assocation embarks on its very impressive coaching system. This should not only increase interest and improve standards in field events, but should improve performances in the track events.

Should Mean Stiffer Competition

Judging from the staff of officers and the subjects which are to make up the course that will be conducted at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, there is going to be plenty of opportunity for the British athlete to improve his work as well as have an enjoyable two weeks, and there is every reason to expect that all this will mean stiffer competition from the British at the Olympics of 1936.

North and South Tennis Field Is Reduced to 21

Shields Reaches the Third Round Without Losing a Game in Four Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11—The starting field of 64 players in the sixteenth annual United North and South men's tennis championship has been reduced to 21 as the result of the first two days of play. Rain fell on Monday, allowing only two matches, but the postponed matches as well as most of those scheduled for Tuesday were completed. Play was also started in the women's singles with seven players advancing. The competitions are being held on the clay courts of the Pinehurst Country Club.

Francis X. Shields of New York, No. 1 American tennis star, reached the third round yesterday by breezing through two matches without the loss of a game in either. He defeated two college players. In the first round his opponent was Byron C. Abels of the University of North Carolina. Shields then met Nicholas Ashby of Duke University. Shields did not force his service, but kept play most of the time in deep court.

Canada's No. 1 ranking player, Walter Martin of Toronto, also advanced to the third round yesterday. He displayed good tennis in defeating a New England veteran and a player from the University of North Carolina. In his first match against Frank Sulloway of Concord, N. H., he dropped only one game to win at 6—0, 6—1. The college player, J. Lawrence Jones, managed to take three games from the heavy Canadian, but lost the match at 6—1, 6—2. Martin, who will play for Canada in the Davis Cup tie against the United States May 24-26, covers the court with speed in spite of his 200 pounds.

Another international touch was added to the tournament yesterday. Adolph de Menezes of Rio de Janeiro, son of the Brazilian Consul at Norfolk, Va., advanced after a long battle with James Johnson of the University of North Carolina, winning at 6—3, 5—7, 10—8. De Menezes faces Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, in the next round.

Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Allison and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., all advanced yesterday by default, while J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Frederick C. Baggs of Kew Gardens, L. I., played and won their matches.

Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., Mrs. Francis X. Shields and Eleanor Shields of Greenwich, Conn., advanced in the women's singles.

Cambridge Defeats Princeton at Rugby

PRINCETON, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Displaying superiority in every phase of the game, the visiting Cambridge University fifteen downed the Princeton Rugby team 40 to 10 on University Field here yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 4000 spectators.

Cambridge	Princeton
Dinwiddy, f	f, Quigley
Laborde, f	f, Fisher
Bowring, f	f, Hogg
Griffith, f	f, Steart
Dingle, f	f, Sinclair
Rees, f	f, Cragin
Lord, f	f, Brooks
Leather, f	f, Beattie
Bowcott, sh	soh, Buffum
Fyfe, soh	sh, Duffus
McIntyre, lw	rw, Lee
Dick, lc	rc, Halton
Wooller, rc	lc, Morey
Johnston, rw	lw, Draudt
Parker, fb	fb, Swann

Score—Cambridge University 40, Princeton University 10. Tries—Parker 2, Johnston 2, Wooller, McIntyre, Leather, Dick for Cambridge; Cragin, Sinclair for Princeton. Conversions—Parker 4, Fyfe 2 for Cambridge; Halton 2 for Princeton. Field Goal—Fyfe for Cambridge. Referee—Roseveare, Cambridge University. Time—Two 40m. periods.

Tin Whistles Season Closes

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11 (AP)—The four-man team of Edward Davis, Philadelphia, James D. Hunter, North Adams, Mass., H. W. Norris, Bridgewater, N. H., and C. H Pray, Manchester, Vt., made a total of 272 for a round of the Pinehurst Country Club links yesterday to win the Tin Whistles Golf Society's final event of the season. Five strokes behind came G. H. Betts, New York; H. B. Emery, Boston; J. Potter Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., and E. D. Thomson, Rothesay, N. B.

Kansas City Wins A. H. A. Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11—By winning the final game, 3 to 1, the Kansas City Greyhounds won the American Hockey Association title here last night. They defeated the St. Louis Flyers. An estimated crowd of 8000 saw the contest. This is the third time the local sextet has won the association crown.

College Swimming Result

Michigan 51, All-Metropolitan I. T. 27.

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Sporting Around the Hub

FOR the first time in four years Boston swimming followers will have an opportunity tomorrow night of witnessing in action the University of Michigan swimming team, when the Wolverines come here from New York for a meet at the Brookline Municipal Baths against a combined college and club all-star New England aggregation. The last time the Wolverines were here they competed at the national intercollegiate championships, the meet which dedicated the Harvard swimming pool. Northwestern won the team championship that year, but Michigan's record in the big meet over the last eight years shows five victories. The latest was this year at the Ohio State pool.

Michigan's power in college swimming under Matt Mann, who was the pre-war coach at Brookline, is well known and it is certain that the New Englanders invited to oppose the Wolverines face no easy task. There is plenty of strength in the group representing this section, however, and it is highly probable that the two relay races, the 400-yard freestyle and the 300-yard medley, may decide the outcome of the meet.

In dual meet competition this season Michigan went through five meets without a single loss. The closest any rival came was Northwestern, which was beaten, 49 to 33. The only teams defeated were Michigan State, Iowa, runnerup to the Wolverines in the Big Ten championship, Ohio State and Illinois.

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves made the following announcement this afternoon: "With the kind cooperation of the Brooklyn club, Business Manager Bob Quinn and Manager Casey Stengel, we were able to secure the services of Marty McManus. We believe he will be a great help to us and that the friendly and cordial relationship which has existed between our club and Marty will add to his desire to be helpful and join in the great spirit that now prevails among the members of the Braves team. I desire to publicly thank the Brooklyn club and the two officers above named."

The "Ladies Not Admitted" sign, which has been as common a feature of University Club Athletic Nights as any part of the sports program, will be removed for the first time tomorrow when Warde Wilkins, chairman of the athletic committee, inaugurates the first Mixed Athletic Night in the history of the club. Women have often appeared in the swimming pool as performers at the "Stag" athletic nights, which have been a custom since the University Club was founded, but never before were the lady guests of members permitted to attend one of these affairs as spectators. An excellent program of mixed sports and athletic contests has been arranged.

The next question before the hockey fan, now that Chicago has won the Stanley Cup, is who will get it next? Detroit and New York Americans have not been so honored, while all others in the circuit have taken it at one time or another. With all due respect to Chicago it was Jack Adams's Detroit team that furnished us the biggest surprise.

At least the Boston University alumni is going to see that L. B. "Pat" Hanley, new head football coach, is well féted to start with, even though that body might find it difficult to contribute to his salary later. A reception is planned at the University Club, April 24, sponsored by the B. U. Alumni Club of Boston. Alumni members will be admitted for 50 cents and the students 25. Among the speakers will be President Daniel L. Marsh, Dean Frederick Rand Rogers, Dr. John Harmon, Coach Hanley and Judge F. W. L. Miles, Alumni Club president.

One cannot help but admire the novelties Oscar Hedlund introduces to keep his M. I. T. track and field candidates alert. Saturday he has announced a "mystery meet," and naturally the boys are more than a little curious.

Now that Jimmy Henigan of Medford has entered the Boston A. A. Marathon for April 19, the race is an assured success from a local standpoint. All the home fans need for sustained interest is Clarence De Mar and "Smiling Jimmy" Henigan. The latter wrote Tom Kanaly that this positively will be his last attempt in this race. Thirteen others sent their entry blanks and the total has reached 90 to date.

It will not be said that Harvard did not give the metric system a chance. Eddie Farrell will use metric distances at all Harvard track meets until the 1936 Olympics.

Rodney W. Brown will have his hands full in handling the two-day Kittansett Club open tourney this week-end. This is the first competitive tournament of the season and indications are that regular excursions are headed toward Marion (Mass.). This tourney is becoming an exceedingly popular one and that is largely due to the efficient manner in which it is conducted.

The Boston Braves arrived in this city from the South early this morning. They held their first practice of the year at Braves Field this afternoon in preparation for the Braves-Red Sox city series, which starts on their grounds Friday.

Bermuda Yachtsmen Defeat the Americans

International One-Design Yachting Series

Yachts and Country	Points
Starling, Bermuda	20¼
Susan, U. S. A.	17
Longtail, Bermuda	16½
Cyric II, Bermuda	13
Gull, U. S. A.	11
Sue Z, U. S. A.	10
Nancy, U. S. A.	9
Cardinal, Bermuda	9

Team Standing

Country	Points
Bermuda	59¾
United States	47

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 11 (AP)—Bermuda's fleet of one-design yachts defeated the Long Island Sound interclub quartet for the third consecutive race yesterday, Teddy Gosling's Longtail, which won Saturday, again taking first place.

Yacht	Time
Longtail, Teddy Goslin	12:31:00
Starling, J. E. Pearman	12:31:13.7
Gull, Paul Shields	12.31.18.6
Susan, O. M. Pearson	12.31.20.5
Cardinal, Bermuda	12.31:20.5
Sue Z, H. R. Burt	12.32.43.3
Cyric II, George Snowden	12.32:57.2
Nancy, D. G. Miller	withdrew

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Los Angeles	6	2	.750
San Francisco	5	3	.625
Sacramento	4	4	.500
Oakland	4	4	.500
Missions	4	4	.500
Hollywood	3	5	.375
Seattle	3	5	.375
Portland	3	5	.375

Results April 10

Portland 4, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 0.
Missions 7, San Francisco 4.
Seattle 6, Oakland 4.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A.) 9, Greensboro (P.L.) 5.
Boston (N.) 5, Washington (A.) 2.
Brooklyn (N.) 25, Richmond (P.L.) 7.
Cincinnati (N.) 13, Atlanta (S.A.) 2.
Cleveland (A.) 4, New York (N.) 3.
Detroit (A.) 13, Birmingham (S.A.) 6.
New York (A.) 14, Chattanooga (S.A.) 3.
Philadelphia (A.) 8, Philadelphia (N.) 6.
Pittsburgh (N.) 12, Chicago (A.) 7.

College Baseball Results

Armour Tech 7, Chicago 3.
Illinois 2, Illinois Wesleyan 1.
Indiana 8, Indiana State Teachers 2.
Michigan 9, Colgate 6.
Richmond 10, Maryland 2.
Temple 7, University A. C. 1.
Vermont 8, Princeton 8.

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Overtime Goal Brings Stanley Cup to Chicago

Eight-Year Quest Ended —Hawks Beat Wings in Fourth Game

Stanley Cup Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	3	1	9	7
Detroit	1	3	7	9

(Three out of five games)

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 11—For the first time in its hockey history of eight years Chicago today displays the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional championship. The Black Hawks won it last night by defeating the Detroit Red Wings, 1 to 0, in the second overtime period of the fourth game of the series. This gave Maj. Frederic McLaughlin's crew the series, 3 games to 1.

From third place in the American Division of the regular season, the Hawks came up through the playoffs to defeat the teams which outranked them. Though set back in the third game of the series, which Detroit won here Sunday night, the Hawks made it evident all the way last night that they were not to be denied.

Harold "Mush" March, flashy wingman, who is often accused of doing a lot of skating without much result, turned in the championship goal last night and confounded his critics. As the second overtime passed the half way mark Doc Romnes, center, shot March a pass and the latter, though off balance, flipped it 20 feet to beat Wilfie Cude, Detroit goalie. The attendance was given at 16,500.

Chicago	Detroit
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel, lw	
	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Romnes, McFadyen, Cook, c	
	c, Welland, Pettinger, Goodfellow, Marker
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw	
	lw, Lewis, Emms, Starr, Sorrell
Conacher, Abel, ld rd, Graham, Carrigan	
Jenkins, Coulter, rd ld, Buswell, Young	
Gardiner, g	g, Cude

Score—Chicago 1, Detroit 0. Goals—March for Chicago. Assists—Romnes for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Four 20m. periods and one 10m. 5s. period.

College Rugby Results

Cambridge 40, Princeton 10.
Princeton J. V. 12, Lafayette 6.

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The Home Forum

The Voice

LIFE had changed for the Musician. Since the advent of "talkies," cinema orchestras were no more. There was still teaching, but that was no longer what it had been.

That was why, one fine afternoon, a rather worried-looking Radio Service Engineer, with his kit beside him, sat in a suburban bus, which was making its way out into the country. There was a tang in the air, and buds were bursting in the hedges; crocuses were still in the gardens and grass sidewalks, making splashes of gold in the green. The poetry of spring was about once more, the birth of new ideas and the promise of their unfoldment, the invitation to be gay.

But the worried look did not vanish. Except in a vague sort of way, the man barely noticed the new beauty through which he was passing. What promise had the poetry of spring for him now? He was a Radio Service Engineer. The wonder of wireless, the magic of vanishing distance, the added joys of music and entertainment, were flowers which, for him, had been withered by the drought of buying and selling, and the inevitable aftermath of "servicing" that which he had sold.

His mind had become a perpetual query, an undigested mass of radio technology, a welter of blue prints, tormentingly illusive milliamps, and the intrigue of oscillatory circuits, in the turmoil of which his thoughts often revolved around the particular problem of the moment. At times came the disconcerting realization that he was not a good radio engineer, that he never would be. No amount of application or adaptability, and he had much of these, would ever make him one, because he was a Musician.

* * *

A maid opened the door. The mistress was out, but she had left a message that she was sorry to have caused the Radio Engineer a purposeless journey. The set had appeared to right itself, and was now functioning normally again. She would be glad, however, if he would just satisfy himself that everything was in order. With a feeling of relief at such an easy task, he sat down before the set, switched on, and turned the knobs.

"I will play it again. Listen, please," came a genial and familiar voice. Ah, Friday afternoon, of course—that would be the usual talk to schools! No use for testing out a set. It needed something loud and snappy, a good band or something. The switch snapped into Medium Wave, and the finger moved from end to end of the scale. But nothing loud and snappy appeared.

"Ah, well!" he murmured, snapping the switch back to the talk for schools.

"I think we must all know our hero by this time," came the Voice. "Could you recognize him? This is he, you know." A theme was played on the piano. "We have seen him in pensive mood, and in turn playful, dramatic and noble. He has just been taking a rest for the moment while the stage is cleared; now everything is quiet and ready for his reappearance. A row of little chords come on in pairs, hand in hand, whispering: 'Shssh!'" The piano played them. "They are very shy at finding themselves on such a big stage, at such an important moment, so they just flit across and disappear. 'Only a moment more,' says a clarinet, as it begins a mounting passage of delicately poised phrases, 'And here I come at last,' peals the brass in chorus."

"A musician!" muttered the Radio Engineer, as he switched over once again in search of the "loud and snappy." But there was nothing loud and snappy that afternoon; and, after a few moments, the genial Voice was heard again.

* * *

"Now you are going to hear the whole movement, played in its proper orchestral colors," it said, and the music started.

As the man in the chair listened, his face slowly changed. He knew this music, that brought with it the fragrance of memories. He could not just place it, though, and that worried him, for he knew it well. What could it be? Never mind; it would come in a moment.

Fine music, mellow with long years and long use. It was warm, simple, sincere; it was honest and rang true. Wisdom shone from its quiet countenance, yet kindly humor and good fun lurked in those little creases at the corners of the eyes and mouth. Why couldn't he place it? Beethoven! Of course! Slow movement, Fifth Symphony. The end came, boldly, triumphantly, yet entirely without heroics. The Musician leaned forward quickly, and switched off. He looked round the room for the first time. The light from the fire illumined a fine old black-brown furniture-piece, standing against the opposite wall, and gave it that rich kind of luster one could look into.

"It is like the music," he thought.

Against this luster glowed a large antique bowl of beaten copper, full of fruit.

He lay back in the chair, watching the glow of the copper draw rich red tints from the velvety darkness of the old wood behind. A kind of composite impression began to form in his mind, and he knew it was the effect of the music he had heard.

The red tints became 'cellos, not one or two, but a wide sweep of them. The glowing copper became horns and trombones. There was also woodwind somewhere in the darkness, and the pale gleam of a wand which described patterns in the air. High mountain paths, the smell of earth and heather, the taste of mist and rain, and always his old playmate, Jip, the terrier. Then books, rows of them, some morocco-bound, some gilt-tooled, some plain and simple, but all mellow with use.

A tap sounded at the door. The Musician came to himself, and the maid entered with a tray. The mistress had returned, and wished to know if he was satisfied.

"Quite, thank you. What is the time?"

"Nearly five o'clock."

He had been in the house nearly three hours.

* * *

That night the Musician sat with an armful of music beside him, and played for several hours. He had not played for a long time. Then, when it was late, he turned out the light.

"Thank you," he said simply to the ivory-yellow Beethoven on the piano. "And to your friend the Voice also."

F. W.

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Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Pair of Ducks: A Persian Brush Drawing by Timurid (Fifteenth Century)

IT IS revealing to one who is curious about Fine Art to discover how closely related drawing may be to the art of handwriting. At times in history the two have been blended, so that the shapes of pictures have been read as words, and phrases. There are, for example, the Egyptian hieroglyphics, cut and painted in profusion on the ancient monuments. Birds, animals, implements, geometrical signs, and symbols are read as words and phrases. The pictures recur again and again, as, say the letters S or M or A would recur in a text. The very repetition increases the design value. These pictographs serve a twofold purpose:—they are useful and beautiful.

The little child learns object lessons with picture books. This is a cat; this is a horse; and there on the page opposite is a most realistic picture of the animal named. The educational use of pictures is more widely spread; the entire craft of pictorial advertising is based upon the fact that man can grasp quickly an idea which has been conveyed concisely in a picture.

* * *

Returning to the matter of script, a good handwriting has always been a boon to a man, especially in the days which preceded the printing press and typewriter. The fine old books of religious and literary subject matter were painstakingly inscribed by hand. It was a point of pride to shape the letters with clarity, luminosity and graceful flourish. The master inscribers were called "calligraphers," a word which originates from the combination of two Greek words, meaning beautiful writing.

In Persia of three and four centuries ago, calligraphers rose to prominence, for they were employed by cultured and enlightened potentates to make fine manuscripts. The one craftsman did the lettering and drew the pictures of illustration. The two products came from one hand. They were mutually helpful, for one was a commentary of the other.

Artistically this common origin was important. It unified the decorative scheme, encouraged a smoothly coördinated plan. The drawing grew out of the text, in both senses of the word; it caught the imagery from the text and conjured forms from those lines and curves which characterized the lettering. An easy transition was accomplished from the similar stroke, which established the forms of the words and the forms of the animals, men and flowers. Artistically the ingredients were the same; they were put together, however, by a slight change in the recipe.

In our book-making today, we cannot expect to get such coördination, for one person illustrates, another or many others cut and set the type. Roughly we may attempt to make the illustration appear suitable to the print; but the result is crude, at best, when compared with the Persian manuscript.

* * *

The brush drawing of Two Ducks, owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is a perfect example of the calligrapher's art. The lines are applied with certitude in whirls and convolutions. The thickness, as in the plumage of the birds, determines the character of the growth of the wings; the arrangement is tidy and definite. The swirling waters, on the other hand, take haphazard direction, pressed and spread hither and thither; there are ripples and wave crests and feathery mists suggested in the disturbed surface. Another line character appears in the necks; the deep S-curves are covered with a delicate fuzz.

Flowers and fronds complete the small composition, for the picture must not have any gaping spaces if it simulates the solid page of script opposite.

The calligraphic drawing may have been intended as a pictorial supplement in a Persian manuscript, but to us it has merit of its own. One can "read" the lines; they are orderly, tumultuous, luxuriant. Some lines are bold, others restrained; some chaotic, others logical. They show movement, direction; they express human life.

The line has been used by the artist for a number of purposes. It has served as the most flexible instrument of feeling. The skilled artist uses his line as extensively and forcefully as the gifted littérateur uses his vocabulary. He is as much at home in solemn depiction as he is in humorous story-telling and caricature. The great artist carries his medium with him to his lofty elevation, whether it is color, or light and shadow, or line he stresses; whether he combines the qualities of any two, or all three, he transmits to them the refinements and poetic grandeur of his thought.

D. A.

Taormina's Amazing Beauty

At whatever time of year I may come to Taormina, with the snow of the almond blossom, the flame of the oleander, the purple of the grape, it has the same incredible beauty, incredible in any land but this; a beauty picturesque, rhetorical, exterior if you will, but overwhelming in its direct appeal and essentially dramatic, in its effect, as in its essence.

With this amazing beauty Taormina itself has little to do. It is wholly an affair of situation. The little town which has scarcely a monument, except the famous Greco-Roman Theatre, is lodged almost like some haphazard, rudely-built nest upon the mountain ledge, lying a little back from the sea and some 600 feet above it. Behind it tower two isolated heights, the one bearing somewhat precariously on its summit a cluster of houses—the village of Mola, the other crowned by the Castle. The background of all this is a tumbled mass of mountain range, the last of the Peloritani from which one lovely peak, Monte Venere, stands out against the sky.

But that is only the background of a panorama really incomparable and certainly the loveliest in Sicily. . . .

It is this incomparable panorama, so clear, so luminous, so "classical" in its beauty, and yet to the seeing eye far more filled with mystery, with poetry, than any vague landscape of the North, which has given Taormina its name for beauty. And indeed in Taormina there is nothing else to do all day long but to enjoy it, and if there were you could do nothing but return to it, at every hour of the day, at every turning of the road, from the hill of the theatre, from the path to Mola, from the Castle, from Monte Venere, in the morning when you wake, in the evening when you lie down; at all times your eyes are filled with it and yet can never have enough. No doubt Taormina was built where it is because of it.

For the Greeks beyond all other men were sensitive to such beauty; they never established a city or built a temple or a theatre without considering it; the landscape in which it stood, which it would, as it were, reveal, express, and consecrate. There is no city of the Greeks in Sicily, as I know well, of which this is not true; Taormina and the Theatre of Taormina are only more obvious examples of their general custom. And here perhaps more than elsewhere their will has prevailed and their intention imposed itself upon us, certainly unused to such refinements. Time and destruction have left nothing certainly Greek, and almost nothing of any artistic importance in Taormina to distract us from the very first thoughts of its founders about it. There is nothing but the Theatre to take one's attention from the view, and the theatre, as we might have divined, only gives us that incomparable panorama in its most dramatic perfection.

It is all *dolce far niente* in this town, really little more than a village, with its charming, haphazard streets, its exquisite, amateurish Gothic buildings as often as not in picturesque ruin, which can never have been serious works of art, one might think, but make a part of the charm of the place. You wander down the street, to climb up to the theatre, to spend a lazy morning there lying in the sun and looking at the landscape. In the afternoon you climb up to Mola—it is the only or almost the only walk; and all the delightful but toilsome way through the *poderi* filled perhaps with the snow of the almond, as the steep path turns, or hesitates, or offers a rest, it is to the landscape you turn, that marvellous view of mountain and sea and seashore over which the majesty of Etna is upreared awfully into the infinite sky. — From "Cities of Sicily," by EDWARD HUTTON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Gulls Over Manhattan

High up—
Oh; see!—
High over the steepled crags
And splintered summits,
What flash and glitter,
What flaked light falling,
What speed
Of triumphing wings!

And is the sky more blue
Because they fly there,
Or do they glisten whiter
Because of the blue?

Does their beautiful gladness
Echo the song in the heart,
Or is this heart the gayer
Because they are glad and free?

My thoughts fly up to the birds
Over the beautiful city;
Dauntless, powerful, swift,
We make the morning gay;
Oh, high above noise and soilure
We soar and plunge and circle
Far up,
Strong,
White,
Free,
Uttering praise.

CORAL SUMMERS.

Människans Herravälde Över Det Onda

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

VI FINNA i Bibeln hjälpande hänvisningar med avseende på det herravälde, som människan uttrycker. Vi finna där även tillfällen omtalade, då människor till synes varit slagna och maktlösa; men om vi närmare undersöka dessa skildringar, finna vi anledningen därtill. Det säges vanligen, och detta helt tydligt, att okunnighet om Gud stått i samband med detta svaghetstillstånd. Det skildras, hur de dödliga förnedrade sig genom att tro på det onda och hur de följaktligen förlorade varats Vetenskap ur sikte. Men i varje berättelse i Skriften, där medvetandet om Guds närvaro antydes, finna vi enskilda människor utöva en säker och positiv makt över allt slags ont. Sålunda sjöng David i Psaltaren om människan i Guds likhet: "Du satte honom till herre över dina händers verk".

För att helt och fullt kunna utöva detta av Gud förlänade herravälde måste vi ha ett rätt begrepp därom. Först och främst måste vi förstå, att det onda icke är skapat av Gud. Det är icke begåvat med det gudomliga Sinnets egenskaper och är i själva verket fullständigt okänt för Sanningen. Vilken befrielse är det ej att veta, att det onda icke utgått från Gudomen! Vetskapen härom uppmuntrar oss att motstå det ondas anspråk. För det andra behöva vi förstå det vetenskapliga faktum, att det godas oändlighet fullständigt utesluter möjligheten av det onda. Eftersom det goda är oändligt, är överallt, finnes det ingen plats, där det onda möjligen skulle kunna existera. Vi hava biblisk auktoritet för det faktum, att Gud är god och är allnärvarande. Det finnes därför intet annat alternativ än att brännmärka det onda såsom villfarelse—illusion, lögn, misstag. Detta enkla erkännande leder snabbt till en känsla av makt över lögnen. Det förminskar omedelbart och utplånar slutligen helt det berg av villfarelse, som förefallit så stort för våra förblindade ögon. Det onda hade förefallit så stort och mäktigt, emedan vi trodde, att det var verklig; men nu, då vi lärt känna dess overklighet, äro vi i stånd att rätta det och att hävda den gudomliga styrelsen.

Mary Baker Eddy säger på sid. 114 i sin bok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], att "Kristen Vetenskap förklarar all orsak och verkan såsom mental, icke fysisk". Varje sann verkan utgår från det gudomliga Sinnet, den enda orsaken. Villfarelsen uppstår ur ett antagande, det köttsliga sinnet, om vilket Paulus säger, att det är "fiendskap mot Gud". Således hava vi det dödliga sinnets tankar i harnesk mot den oändliga Andens idéer—overklighet stridande mot verklighet. Genom att hålla vårt medvetande fyllt av gudomliga begrepp, utestänga vi från vår tanke och erfarenhet felaktiga suggestioner. I matematiken koncentrera vi icke vår uppmärksamhet på alla de fel vi kunna tänka ut, utan i stället fylla vi vår tanke med matematiska sanningar. Likaså måste vi för att hävda den gudomliga Principens herravälde begrunda de ting som äro av Gud.

Det finnes ett vetenskapligt samband mellan Gud och människan, vilket, när det är förstått, utrustar oss med Sanningens, Livets och Kärlekens makt. Kristen Vetenskap "visar människans vetenskapliga samband med Gud, utreder tillvarons invecklade mångtydigheter och frigör den fängslade tanken" (*Science and Health*, sid. 114). Människan är det fullkomliga uttrycket för den gudomliga Principen, Kärleken. Hon kan aldrig bliva skild från den gudomliga källan till makt och harmoni. Medvetandet om denna oupplösliga förening med varats gudomliga Princip medför ett tillflöde av andliga idéer, som ge en känsla av frid, makt och fullkomlighet.

Människan, som är uttrycket för oändligt Sinne, är en andligt mental manifestation. Hennes verkliga jag består av de Sanningens rena andliga idéer som hon återspeglar. Följaktligen är människan, som styres av Vetenskapen, lika litet som hennes skapare underkastad ofullkomlighet. Kristen Vetenskap, som uppenbarar Andens begrepp, lägger i dagen, att synd, sjukdom och död icke äro Guds idéer utan den fysiska förnimmelsens illusioner.

All verklighet är i och av Gud. Från Honom utgår obegränsad makt och tillgång. Alla verkliga företeelser äro styrda av den gudomliga Principen. Kristen Vetenskap pekar på den enda sanna grundvalen för harmoni och tillvaro och tillintetgör det dödliga sinnets felaktiga inflytande. Den leder tanken uppåt och utåt, dit där den sanna attraktionen urskiljes såsom det oändliga Livets och Kärlekens attraktion.

Människan hämtar sin styrka från Sinne, icke från materie. Materien är livlös, overksam och utan substans. Det gudomliga Sinnet är allsmäktigt, och vi skulle vanära Gud, Ande, om vi medgåve, att Hans motsats vore verklig eller mäktig. Guds styrelse är rättvis och barmhärtig; och i den mån detta erkännes, viker förtrycket för denna makt.

Mästaren lärde, att herravälde går hand i hand med tjänande. Han sade: "Människosonen har kommit, icke för att låta tjäna sig, utan för att tjäna". Andligt medvetande, som inbegriper herravälde, uppbygges av sådana egenskaper som aktivitet, rättfärdighet, renhet, förtröstan, tålamod, rättvisa, trofasthet, barmhärtighet och mildhet. Dessa egenskaper utesluta fullständigt egenkärlek, egenvilja och egenrättfärdighet. Sant herravälde inbegriper således seger över den felaktiga materiella förnimmelsen av självet, tron på liv och intelligens skilda från Gud. Förbunden med denna seger framträder samtidigt för vårt medvetande människan i Guds likhet, människan som icke har någon tillvaro eller verklighet skild från Gud, det goda.

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Man's Dominion Over Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FIND helpful references in the Bible concerning the dominion which man expresses. We also find therein recorded occasions when men seemed stricken and powerless; but if we analyze the accounts we shall find the reason for this. It is usually stated, and plainly so, that an ignorance of God accompanied this stricken state. It is depicted that mortals had degraded themselves by a belief in evil, and consequently had lost sight of the Science of being. But in every account of Scripture where a consciousness of God's presence is indicated, we find individuals exercising a certain and positive power over all manner of evil. Thus, in speaking of man in God's likeness David sang in Psalms, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands."

In order clearly to use this God-given dominion we must have a correct concept of it. First and foremost we must understand that evil is not created by God. It is not endowed with the qualities of divine Mind, and is, in fact, entirely unknown to Truth. What a relief it is to know that evil is not the offspring of Deity! This knowledge encourages us to resist the claims of evil. Secondly, we need to understand the scientific fact that the infinitude of good entirely eliminates the possibility of evil. Since good is infinite, is everywhere, there is no place where evil could possibly exist. We have Biblical authority for the fact that God is good and omnipresent. Then there is no alternative but to brand evil as error—illusion, lie, mistake. This simple recognition quickly leads to a sense of authority over the lie. It spontaneously diminishes and will eradicate that mountain of error which had seemed so large to our deluded eyes. Evil had seemed so large and potent because we believed it to be real; but now, having learned its unreality, we are in a position to correct it and assert divine control.

Mary Baker Eddy states on page 114 of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that 'Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical." Every true effect proceeds from divine Mind, the only cause. Error springs from a supposition, the carnal mind, which, Paul says, "is enmity against God." Thus we have the thoughts of mortal mind arrayed against the ideas of infinite Spirit—unreality opposed to reality. By keeping our consciousness filled with divine concepts, we exclude erroneous suggestions from our thought and experience. In mathematics we do not concentrate attention on all the mistakes we can think of; but, rather, do we fill our thought with mathematical truths. Likewise, to assert the dominion of divine Principle we must meditate on the things of God.

There is a scientific relationship between God and man which, when understood, equips us with the power of Truth, Life, and Love. Christian Science "shows the scientific relation of man to God, disentangles the interlaced ambiguities of being, and sets free the imprisoned thought" (Science and Health, p. 114). Man is the perfect expression of divine Principle, Love. He can never be severed from the divine source of power and harmony. To become conscious of this indissoluble connection with the divine Principle of being brings an influx of spiritual ideas which impart the sense of peace, power, and perfection.

Man, being the expression of infinite Mind, is a spiritually mental manifestation. His real selfhood consists of the pure spiritual ideas of Truth which he reflects. Consequently man, being governed by Science, is no more subject to imperfection than is his creator. Christian Science, revealing the concepts of Spirit, exposes sin, sickness, and death as being not ideas of God but illusions of physical sense.

All reality is in and of God. From Him emanate unlimited power and resources. All real phenomena are governed by divine Principle. Christian Science points to the only true basis of harmony and being, and destroys the erroneous influence of mortal mind. It leads thought upward and outward to where true attraction is discerned to be the attraction of infinite Life and Love.

Man draws strength from Mind, not from matter. Matter is inanimate, inert, substanceless. The divine Mind is omnipotent, and we should dishonor God, Spirit, were we to admit that His opposite is real or potent. God's government is just and merciful; and as this is recognized oppression falls before its might.

The Master taught that dominion goes hand-in-hand with service. He said, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Spiritual consciousness, wherein dwells dominion, is made up of such qualities as activity, righteousness, purity, confidence, patience, justice, faithfulness, compassion, and gentleness. These qualities entirely preclude self-love, self-will, and self-justification. True dominion, then, includes victory over the false material sense of self, a belief in life and intelligence apart from God. Coupled with this victory is the simultaneous appearing to one's consciousness of man in God's likeness, having no existence or reality separate from God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Lines for a Prologue

These alternate nights and days, these seasons
Somehow fail to convince me. It seems
I have the sense of infinity!

(In your dreams, O crew of Columbus,
O listeners over the sea
For the surf that breaks upon Nothing—)

Once I was waked by the nightingales in the garden.
I thought, What time is it? I thought,
Time—Is it Time still?—Now is it Time?

(Tell me your dreams, O sailors:
Tell me, in sleep did you climb
The tall masts, and before you—)
At night the stillness of old trees
Is a leaning over and the inertness
Of hills is a kind of waiting.

(In sleep, in a dream, did you see
The world's end? Did the water
Break—and no shore—Did you see?)

Strange faces come through the streets to me
Like messengers: and I have been warned
By the moving slowly of hands at a window.

O, I have the sense of infinity—
But the world, sailors, is round.
They say there is no end to it.

—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, in "Poems, 1924-1933." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Selborne in Gilbert White's Day

The sequestered village of Selborne, in Hampshire, lying hidden almost midway between the Portsmouth and Southampton roads respectively, was a fit birthplace for the most gentle and unobtrusive of British naturalists. The village rests cosily at the foot of the steep, beech-clad escarpment of the Hampshire Downs, where the Chalk abruptly drops two hundred feet to the Malmstone and Gault below, whence, by gentle undulations, the landscape reaches out eastward to the hungry Greensand of Wolmer Forest. The dense beech-wood covering the Chalk scarp is known as the Hanger, although the term is now often applied both to the wood and the chalk hill itself. The parish of Selborne is wide and scattered, but the active part is the village street which runs parallel to the Hanger. The houses unfortunately are so near the base as to be screened from much of the afternoon sun.

Even today this beautifully quaint village is not seriously spoilt, and contains less than seven hundred people. In White's heyday the population was about six hundred, about half of that number dwelling in the village street and the remainder in outlying farms and hamlets. . . .

Natural conditions have conspired to make Selborne a Paradise for such a man as White. The heavy rainfall which is so annoying to a visitor, especially if he has chanced upon one of Selborne's wet periods, together with soft winds and a mild atmosphere, has encouraged artificial plantations and has produced deep verdure and a rich natural flora. The numerous streams, the uneven country, the wide diversity of soils,—bare chalk, loam, malmstone, "black malm," "white malm," staff clay, peat, and pure sand,—still further aid in enriching both the animal and the plant life. The district forms, in fact, a microcosm of geographical, geological, and botanical wealth. When White knew Selborne, some of the downs were as yet unenclosed, and much wild life was thriving in its coombes and coppices. The parish had the usual proportion of meadow, arable, and waste, each with its own natural products, and finally, there was the grim, yet attractive wilderness of Wolmer Forest. These then, were the scenes which daily met White's eye as he walked or rode to Newton or Faringdon, where he faithfully read the service, and gave his flock a plain, if rather dry, eighteenth century sermon. — From "Journals of Gilbert White" edited by WALTER JOHNSON, F. G. S. (London: Routledge.)

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Stocks moved briskly at times. And what was most pleasing to the craft was that more attention was paid to the standard issues.

At the same time there was an unusually long list of ordinarily inconspicuous issues which ascended into new high territory. Some of them were quite active.

Radio A and B preferred were among the busy issues. Both recorded new highs for the year. Others making new highs included California Packing, Commercial Credit, Continental Can, Curtis Publishing, Davoe & Raynolds, Briggs & Stratton, Revere Copper & Brass, Roan Antelope, Reynolds Metals, Seaboard Oil, Tidewater Associated common and preferred, United Fruit, White Rock Wilson, Glidden, Newberry, Marshall Field and American Smelting.

Total sales were about 1,500,000 shares.

Some corporate bonds also made new highs for the year. Among them were Chile Copper 5s which rose briskly on top of yesterday's advance. Good gains were made by Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 5s.

In the commodities markets cotton turned easier after a slight opening advance. The grains also receded. Rye dropped 2⅜ cents a bushel on news that the American Government would not enforce additional duties on Polish rye imports. Copper was firm.

Traders say the stage is set for a substantial rally in the stock market just as soon as the Securities Act has been sufficiently amended to permit the resumption of business in new security issues, and also when the stock exchange control bill has been modified to permit a free market.

These are two big "ifs" and "whens." However, strong hope is entertained by financial interests that both of these measures will be adjusted to meet the legitimate requirements of business. The main contingency is "when."

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Financial markets were fairly cheerful today, but spectacular forces were not inclined to let bullish enthusiasm run away with discretion.

Shares up around a point included several specialties and such issues as Case, du Pont, American Can, United States Gypsum, United States Steel preferred, American Rolling Mill, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers and Armour preferred.

The alcohols probably were the most active on rumors that some of the distilling companies might declare a dividend. General Motors, Chrysler and Nash sagged.

Metal Prices Easier

U. S. Smelting lost a point, and the other metals eased. American Telephone and most of the utilities were a trifle lower. The various steels improved, as did several of the rails.

Pending further clarification of scattered labor situations and the much-disputed exchange control bill, brokerage circles were advising discrimination in both trading and investment commitments.

It was pointed out that a strike threat is still hanging over the motor industry in the shape of the tool and die workers' ultimatum which is supposed to expire tomorrow night.

The fact that the so-called "educational group" of workers is not in agreement with the A. F. of L. leaders would not prevent serious interference with automotive production, it was believed, if the difficulty is not adjusted.

Corporate Bonds Up

The outstanding feature of the bond market during the early trading today was a further surge of buying interest in a limited number of corporate loans, which pushed well above the levels of the previous day and into new high ground for the year.

The fact that demand was highly selected did not detract from the market's general tone which was steady to firm throughout the corporate list. United States Governments remained within a very narrow range under light trading. Foreign loans were steady except for some Cuban issues, which sold off on the news of an officially declared moratorium on principal payments due during the next two years.

German 5½s rallied moderately following yesterday's decline. Australia 5s, Brazil 6½s and Japanese 6½s were quoted about half a point higher. Cuban 5½s of 1945 gave up a point while the 4½s of 1949 yielded 1½ points.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Tuesday	82.4	88.2	89.2	86.6
Week ago	81.3	86.8	88.7	85.6
Month ago	80.2	86.7	87.1	84.6
Year ago	60.3	58.0	74.8	64.4
Two years ago	86.0	82.1	77.6	66.9
Three years ago	86.3	99.3	100.8	95.5
High (1934)	82.4	88.2	89.3	86.6
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	56.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	88.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100)

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
October	104.0	104.0	103.1b
November	104.4	104.4	103.3b

b—Bid.

Bethlehem Steel Operations

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Current operations of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are running at the rate of 52 per cent of capacity, it was announced at the annual stockholders' meeting today.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Apr. 11; Apr. 10

	Sales	High	Low	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
Adams Express	3000	10½	10	10	10⅛
Adams Millis	2700	32½	32	32	32¾
Addressograph	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
Advance2Rumely	900	7	6¾	6¾	6½
Air Reduction	1400	100¾	99½	99¾	99¾
Airway Elec App	400	3	3⅜	3⅜	
Alaska-Juneau	2000	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Alleghany Corp	4000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Allegh pf ww xxx	4700	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
Alleghany pf xw	1400	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
Allegh pf ww XL	1600	14½	13¾	13¾	14⅛
Allied Chem	1300	153¼	152½	153¼	152¼
Allied Chem pf	100	130	130	130	
Allis Chalmers	6000	30¾	30	30⅛	30⅛
Alpha Port Cem	300	15½	15½	15½	15¼
Amerada	1900	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
Am Agri Chem	700	31	30¼	30¾	30¾
Am Bank Note	1900	20¼	19¾	19⅝	20⅛
Am Bank Note pf	80	48½	48	48	47⅝
Am Beet Sugar	1200	11⅞	11½	11½	11½
Am Beet Sug pf	30	63¾	63¾	63¾	65½
Am Brake S&F	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¼
Am Can	3700	103⅞	104½	105	104
Am Car & Fdry	700	38⅞	38½	38½	38½
Am Car & F pf	1200	53	48¾	53	
Am Chicle	100	55½	55½	55½	
Am Coal	20	25	25	25	51
Am Com Alcohol	3000	39¼	37¾	38	
Am Encaustic T	200	20¼	20¼	20½	3⅝
Am & For Pow	2000	10¼	10	10	10
Am & For Pow 6	500	18¾	18½	18½	18
Am & For Pw 2pf	400	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13⅜
Am Hawaiian	400	16	15⅝	16⅛	16¼
Am Hide & L pf	200	40	40	40	40½
Am Ice	700	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
Am Ice pf	100	44	44	44	43½
Am International	1400	9	8⅞	9	8¾
Am La France	00	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
Am La Fr pf	10	7½	7½	7½	
Am Locomotive	2700	34¾	34	34	34
Am Loco pf	700	70¼	69¼	70½	
Am Metal	3700	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	26⅝
Am News	100	30⅝	30½	30½	30
Am Power & Lt	3700	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
Am P&L 5% pf	400	19	18⅜	18¾	
Am P⅞L 6% pf	400	23	23	23	
Am Radiator	14700	16⅛	15¾	16	15¾
Am Rolling Mill	3700	25⅛	24¼	24⅜	24⅛
Am Safety Razor	400	49⅞	49½	49¼	49½
Am Seating	1400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
Am Ship & Dock	100	1½	1½	1½	
Am Shipbuilding	20	34	34	34	
Am Smelt & Ref	7000	48⅛	44¾	44¾	45⅝
Am Smelt & R pf	400	120	119¾	120	119
Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	94¾	94½	94¾	
Am Steel Fdries	600	22	21¾	22	21¾
Am Steel F pf	80	73	71¾	71¾	
Am Stores	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Am Sugar Refined	400	54	54	54	55
Am Tel & Tel	3000	120	119	119¼	119⅞
Am Type Fndrs	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Am Type F pf	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
Am Wat W & E	2000	21	20⅜	20⅝	20½
Am Woolen	1900	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅝
Am Woolen pf	1700	78¾	76¾	77¼	76¾
Am Writ Pap	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Am Writ Pap pf	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Anaconda Cop	36700	17¾	17	17	17⅜
Anaconda Wire	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Anchor Cap	400	21¾	21½	21½	21⅜
Anchor Cap pf	50	93	93	93	
Andes Copper	400	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9¾
Archer Daniels	4500	32⅞	32	32½	31¾
Armour Del pf	400	91	90	90	90¾
Armour of Ill	9700	7	7	7	7⅛
Armour Ill B	7000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Armour Ill pf	17100	70½	68¾	68¾	69⅜
Arnold Constable	200	7	7	7	7½
Artloom Corp	930	8½	8	8¼	7¾
Art Metal Const	30	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Asso Dry Goods	400	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
Asso Oil	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Atchison T&SF	19000	70⅞	68¾	70½	69
Atchison pf	400	84½	83½	84½	83
Atchison pf	700	48½	48½	49	49
Atl Refining	7100	36⅝	30¼	36¼	36¼
Atlas Powder	300	53	51¼	51¼	
Atlas Powder pf	00	100	100	100	
Auburn Auto	1400	52½	52	52½	52½
Austin Nichols	700	15	14⅞	15	15¼
Austin Nichols A	10	55	55	55	55
Aviation Corp Del	7100	9¾	9	9¾	9

—B—

Baldwin Loco	6700	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Baldwin Loco pf	1900	59⅞	58½	59¾	58¼
Balt & Ohio	6000	30⅜	30¼	30⅝	30⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	700	34	33⅜	34	33⅝
Bamberger pf	50	95	95	95	95
Bangor & Aroos	400	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44¼
Bangor & Ar pf	150	106	106	106	
Barker Bros	1400	5¾	5½	5½	5⅜
Barker Bros pf	310	36½	32⅞	36½	
Barnsdall A	16000	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅝
Beatrice Cream	400	15	15	15	14¾
Belding Hem	8000	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14½
Bendix Aviation	4700	19⅝	19½	19½	19¼
Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17¾	17½	17⅝	17½
Best & Co	700	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅛
Bethlehem Steel	9000	44½	43½	43¾	44
Beth Steel pf	700	77	75	77	78
Bigelow Sanford	20	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Blaw Knox	700	14	13¾	13¾	14
Bohn Alum & Br	1200	64¾	64	64½	63¾
Borden	2900	23½	23½	23⅜	23¼
Borg Warner	1700	25¾	25	25	25⅜
Briggs Mfg	4700	17	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Briggs & Strat	400	24½	24½	24½	24½
Brooklyn Man T	1000	31⅜	31	31½	31
Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	
Brooklyn Un Gas	400	67¼	67	67¼	68
Brown Shoe	100	58	58	58	
Brunswick Balke	1200	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
Bucyrus Erie	800	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
Bucyrus E cv pf	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Bucyrus E pf	40	64	64	64	
Budd Mfg	900	6⅛	6	6	6
Budd Mfg pf	30	32	31¼	31¼	31½
Budd Wheel	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bullard	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
Bulova Watch	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Burns Bros pf	690	11⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10½
Burroughs Add	1200	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	
Bush Term B & Zinc	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
Buyers	2300	29⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼
Byers pf	60	50	58¾	59	57½

—C—

Calif Packing	1500	27½	27½	27¼	27¾	.25b
Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
Calumet & Hecla	2100	6	5½	5½	6	
Campbell W&C	1600	14½	14¼	14¼	14	
Canada Dry	700	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	27½	
Canad Southern	20	52	52	52		
Canadian Pacific	4800	17¼	16⅞	17	17	
Capital Admin	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	
Case Thresh	4500	73⅝	72½	72½	72⅝	
Case Thresh pf	100	76¾	76¾	76¾		
Caterpillar Trac	5400	32¾	32½	32½	32¾	
Celanese Corp	2300	38½	37⅞	38¼	36⅝	
Celotex vtc	600	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	
Celotex Co pf	200	18	18	18⅛	17¾	
Central Aguirre	300	26½	26¼	26½	26¾	
Century Ribbon	700	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅝	
Cerro de Pasco	6100	38½	37½	37½	38¼	.50b
Certain-Teed	1300	7½	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Certain-Teed pf	300	34½	34¼	34¼		
Checker Cab Mfg	200	12	12	12		
Chesapeake Corp	3400	48¾	47¼	48¼	47¼	
Chi & E Ill pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
Ches & Ohio	5800	47⅝	47¼	47½	47¼	
Chi & Gt West	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi & Gt2W pf	1300	11	11⅜	11½	11½	
Chi Mil & St P	1600	7	6¾	7	6¾	
Chi Mil & St P pf	5900	11¾	11¼	11½	11	
Chi & N'western	6400	14	13½	13⅝	13½	
Chi & N'west pf	1200	26¼	24¼	24⅝	24¼	
Chi Nneu Tool	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
Chi Pneu T pf	800	20¾	20¼	20½	20	
Chi Rock Isl & P	100	5	5	5	5	.h
Chi RI&P 6%	500	7	6½	6¾		.h
Chi RI&P 7%	200	8¼	8¼	8¼		.h
Childs Company	1800	10	9⅝	9⅞	9½	
Chile Copper	60	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	
Chrysler	19200	53⅜	53¾	54⅛	54⅞	
City Ice & Fuel	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞		
City Stores	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
City Stores cts	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
Cluett Peabody	500	43	41½	41¾	44	
Colgate-Palm-P	11200	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
Colg-Palm-P pf	300	91	90¼	91	88	
Collins & Aikman	900	24¼	23½	23½	24½	
Collins & A pf	20	91	90¾	91	90¾	
Colo Fuel & Ir	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Colo & Southern	90	38½	36½	36½	36½	
Colo & So 1pf	90	28¼	27½	28	27¾	
Colo & So 2pf	40	25¼	25¼	25½		
Columbia Gas	3100	15⅝	15	15¼	15¼	
Columbia G pf A	1300	75½	74¼	75	74	
Columbia Pic vtc	1400	30⅝	29	29	30½	
Columbian Carb	2100	70¾	70¼	70¼	69¾	
Comm Credit	7200	33¾	33¼	33½	33	
Comm Cred A	300	49½	49½	496	49	
Comm Cred 1pf	50	101¼	101	101¼		
Comm Cr 7% pf	30	28	28	28		
Com Cr 8% pf B	80	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	
Comm Inv Tr	3400	59¾	59	59½	59¾	
Comm I Tr cv pf	200	108	108	108		
Comm Solvents	10600	30¼	29⅝	30	29¼	
Comwith & So	5100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Comwith & S 6pf	2900	44¾	43⅞	44	43¼	
Conde Nast Pub	200	9	9	9		
Congoleum Nairn	1500	28¾	28	28	28	
Consol Film Ind	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Consol Film I pf	900	18⅝	16¼	16⅞	16⅞	
Consol Gas	10600	37¾	37¼	37½	37¾	
Consol Gas pf	400	88⅝	88¾	88⅞		
Consol Laundries	300	3	3	3		
Consol Oil	12800	12½	12¾	13¾	12⅝	
Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5	5	5	5¼	
Consol Textile	1500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	
Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5	5	5	5¼	
Consol Textile	1500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	
Container A	7500	10¾	10	10¼	10	
Container B	900	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cont Baking B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cont Can	7500	82¼	81½	82¼	81¾	
Cont Insurance	700	33¾	31½	33¼	31½	
Cont Motors	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
Cont Oil	22800	21⅝	21	21½	21	
Corn Products	1200	77⅜	76	76¾	76½	
Corn Prod pf	20	143	141½	141½		
Coty	1800	7¼	7	7¼		
Cream of Wheat	1400	32¾	32½	32½	32⅜	
Crosley Radio	300	14¼	14¼	14¾	13	
Crown Cork & S	2300	31¾	30	31	30½	
Crown Cork pf	100	40	40	40	39½	
Crown Zellerbach	400	5½	5½	5½	5½	
Crucible Steel pf	200	60¾	59	60¼	58	
Cuban Am S pf	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Cuban Am S pf	10	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜		
Curtis Publishg	3500	27½	26¼	27	25¾	
Curtis Pub pf	2300	78½	77	78½	71¼	
Curtis-Wright	2300	5¼	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Curtis-Wright A	3300	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11½	
Cutler Hammer	600	18¾	18½	18⅝	18¾	

—D—

Deere & Co	3200	31	30	30	30½	
Deere & Co pf	1900	15½	14⅜	14⅞	14¼	.30
Del & Hudson	900	67½	66	66¼	66	
Del Lack & W	3500	20½	28¾	29	28¾	
Detroit Edison	600	81½	80¾	81	81	
Det & Mack pf	10	10	10	10		
Devoe & Ray A	2500	53	49	53	48	
Diamond Match	700	34¼	34	34¼	34	
Dome Mines	2100	39¼	37½	37¾	39	
Dominion Stores	1400	22¼	22	22¼	22¼	
Douglas A	3800	28¾	24¾	24⅞	25	
Dresser A	200	16¾	15½	16¾		
Duplan Silk	300	20	20	20		
du Pont de Nem	2600	99	98½	98¾	97½	
du Pont deb	400	120½	120½	120½	120	
Eastern Roll Mill	600	11	10½	11	10¼	

—E—

Eastman Kodak	800	90¾	90	90¾	89¾	
Eaton Mfg	100	30⅝	30⅛	30½	30⅛	
Eitington Schild	600	15½	15¼	15½	15½	
Elec Auto-Lite	2600	39	38	38½	38¾	
Elec Auto-L pf	10	101	101	101		
Elec Boat	200	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Elec & Mus Ind	4900	7½	6¾	7⅛	6⅝	
Elec Pow & Lt	1200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼	
El Pwr&Lt 6% pf	100	14	14	14	13¾	
Elec Pow & L pf	100	15	15	15	14½	
Elec Sto Battery	100	46¾	46¾	46¾		
Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2	2	2		
Endicott-Johnson	100	84½	82½	84½	85½	
Endicott-John pf	1200	125	125	125		
Equitable Off-Big	1400	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	
Erie RR	1900	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23¼	
Erie RR 1pf	600	27¾	27¼	27½	27	
Erie RR 2pf	700	20½	20¼	20½		
Hurekas Vacuum	600	13¾	13½	13¾	13	
Evans Products	9600	23½	22	22	22¾	
Exchange Buffet	410	9	8¾	9	8½	

—F—

Fairbanks pf	70	9¼	8½	9¼	8¾	
Fairbanks pf ct	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
Fairbanks Morse	300	15	15	15		
Fairbanks M pf	30	52½	52	52	52½	
Fed Lt & Trac	200	9½	9¾	9¾	9½	
Fed Screw W	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
Fed Water Serv	2000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Fed'd Dept Sto	400	30¾	29½	29½	30½	
Fidelity Phe F In	300	32½	31¾	32½	31½	
Fifth Ave Bus	30	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Filene's pf	10	103	103	103		
Firestone T&R	1900	21¾	21½	21½	21¾	
Firestn T&R pf A	600	8	80¾	81½	80	
First Nat Stores	900	65	65	65½	65	
Florsheim Shoe A	100	25	25	25	24	
Follansbee B	400	13	13	13	13	
Food Mach	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞	
Foster-Wheeler	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼	
Foundation	600	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16	
Fourth Nat Inv	400	24⅝	24½	24⅜		
Fox Film A	1200	16	15⅝	15½	15¾	
Franklin Sim pf	100	47	47	47		
Freeport Texas	900	46½	45½	45½	46¼	
Fuller pr pf	20	29	28½	29		
Fuller 2pf	70	16	15	16	15¼	

—G—

Gabriel Snub A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	
Gamewell	40	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼	
Gen Am Inv	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
Gen Am Trans	700	41¼	41¼	41½	40⅞	
Gen Asphalt	1100	20½	20	20½	20	
Gen Baking	800	11¾	11½	11½	11¾	
Gen Bronze	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Cable	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Cable A	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
Gen Cable pf	100	31	31	31		
Gen Electric	19200	23½	22¾	23¼	22¾	
Gen Elec Sp	1400	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
Gen Foods	1200	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	34⅜	
Gen Gas & E A	2800	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills	700	59½	59⅜	59½	59	
Gen Mills pf	100	107¾	107¼	107¾		
Gen Motors	38200	39¼	38¾	38¾	39	
Gen Mot 5% pf	900	99	98⅝	98¾	98¾	
Gen Out Ad	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝	
Gen Print Ink	20	17½	17½	17½		
Gen Ry Signal	500	43	42¾	42¾	43½	
Gen Realty	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gen Refractories	1600	20¾	19	19½	18¾	
Gen Refract ct	2400	16	14¾	15⅜	14½	
Gillette Saf Raz	900	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½	
Gillette S R pf	300	54	54	54		
Gimbel Bros	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
Gimbel Bros pf	100	26	26	26	26	
Glidden	2900	27⅜	26½	26⅝	26⅞	
Glidden pf	180	101	99¾	101	99¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	1800	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gold Dust	2600	22¾	21⅛	21½	21½	
Goodrich	3100	16	15⅝	16	15⅝	
Goodrich pf	400	57⅜	56½	57⅜	56⅝	
Goodyear	3200	36⅜	36	36	36½	
Goodyear 1pf	100	82	82	82	82	
Gotham Silk Hos	1600	11¼	10¼	10¾	11¼	
Graham Paige	7900	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
Granby	2300	13½	12¾	13¼	12½	
Grand Union	1900	7¼	7	7	7	
Grand Un pf	280	36¾	36½	36½	36½	
Grant (WT)	200	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	40	
Great Nor pf	8800	30¾	29½	30	29⅞	
Great Nor Ore	800	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾	
Great West Sug	4800	30½	30	30	30¾	
Great W Sug pf	150	109¼	109	109½	108½	
Gulf Mobile & N	200	14½	14	14½		
Gulf Mobile pf	600	35	34	35	33¼	

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Hahn Dept Sto	2900	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅝	
Hahn D & C pf	800	45	44½	45	44	
Hall Printing	2100	7¼	7¾	7¾	7½	
Hamilton Watch	1000	7	6	6½	6	
Hamilton W pf	20	36	36	36	33	
Harbison Walker	600	23¾	22¾	23¾	23½	
Hat Corp pf	50	50	50	50	50	
Hayes Body	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Hazel Atlas	400	94	93¾	94	93	
Hercules Powder	400	68¾	68¾	69¾	68½	
Hercules Powd pf	30	119	118½	119	118¼	
Hershey Choc	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	55½	
Hershey Choc pf	100	88	88	88		
Holland Furnace	5100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½	
Hollander	100	10	10	10	10	
Houdaille Her B	900	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Household Fin pr	100	52	52	52		
Houston Oil new	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝	
Howe Sound	5100	55¾	54	54	55¼	
Hud & Manh pf	700	19½	19½	19½		
Hudson Motors	6800	21¼	20⅝	20¾	21	
Hupp Motors	1100	5¾	5½	5½	5½	

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Financial: News and Comment

Trade Commission Report Protested By Steel Makers

Small Companies Say Code of Immense Benefit —See No Oppression

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Protests of small steel producers against the Federal Trade Commission's recent attack on the operation of the iron and steel code and praise of the code as the "backbone of their own recovery efforts," are made public today by the American Iron and Steel Institute in a booklet entitled "The Small Company Speaks for Itself."

The pamphlet contains significant excerpts from some of the scores of telegrams, which poured into Washington following the publication of the commission's report which "clearly implies that the code tends to promote monopoly and to enable large companies to oppress and eliminate their smaller competitors," according to the institute.

A telegram sent by T. E. Kilby, former Governor of Alabama and now president of the Kilby Car & Foundry Company of Anniston, Ala., in which he stated that the steel code had been of great benefit to small producers, is cited as a typical message. It reads in part:

"Ours is a small industry, perhaps the smallest of all members of the steel code. The code has not oppressed or eliminated us but on the contrary has encouraged and helped us. The code has not created a monopoly but it has given the small producer a chance to compete on an even basis with large producers. Large producers have always shown a fair and liberal attitude toward small producers.

"Since the adoption of the code, our business has been fairly well stabilized employing more labor at better rates without unreasonable advance of prices. If all managers of small industries were consulted instead of demagogic politicians who are thinking more of their political interests than of the business interests of the country, you would, in our opinion, hear a very different story from that carried in the Federal Trade Commission's report."

Another wire from A. H. Haslett, president of the Eastern Rolling Mill Co. of Baltimore, said his experience was exactly opposite to that described in the commission's report.

"Our mill closed down for 16 months due to inability to meet cutthroat competition under old conditions," he wired. "We resumed operations in November and put 750 old employees back to work. We wish to protest vigorously any interference or change in the steel code which would permit the return of unrestrained competition."

Rubber Shipments From Amazon Rise

WASHINGTON, April 11—Exports of crude rubber from the Amazon Valley registered a sharp increase in 1933 over the preceding year, according to advices received in the Commerce Department's Leather-Rubber-Shoe Division.

Shipments rose by 54 per cent, from 6420 long tons in 1932 to 9883 long tons in 1933, breaking the downward tendency of the three preceding years.

Higher market prices, it is pointed out, probably accounted for the increased shipments, New York quotations rising from about 3 cents per pound in January to almost 10 cents a pound in December.

The recent history of the Amazon Valley rubber-gathering industry is one of steadily declining production. Shipments from this region during 1924 amounted to 23,165 tons, increased to 28,782 tons in 1927 and then progressively declined to the low point of 6420 tons in 1932.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 134

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

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General Electric Orders Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

New York, April 11

A SHARP increase in the volume of orders received by General Electric Company during the first quarter of 1934 was reported today by Gerard Swope, president

The total was $38,148,654, compared with $25,511,644 for the corresponding period of 1933, a gain of about 50 per cent.

Sees Best Canadian Industrial Outlook In Number of Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The immediate outlook for Canadian industry is the "brightest since the beginning of the depression," states S. H Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a statement just issued here. He expresses this belief "notwithstanding that February export trade declined at a greater than seasonal rate."

"The production of steel, newsprint and lumber declined in February and early March," says Mr. Logan, "although in each instance the record was much better than in the corresponding months of 1933—the output of steel being five times greater, and that of newsprint nearly 40 per cent higher, while the lumber cut in British Columbia was about treble that of February, 1933."

Construction contracts awarded during the first quarter had a value about 100 per cent greater than in the like period of 1933, Mr. Logan says, adding:

"Taking preliminary advices for March into account, the output of automobiles for the quarter was fully one-third larger than in the first three months of last year, and the demand is now of such proportions as to require even higher production schedules for the next few months.

"The textile trades are also more busily engaged than in former months, some mills having found it necessary to run night shifts and others having sold their production months in advance."

Desires Legislation On Grain Exchange Control Be Put Off

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Opposing what he termed "further crushing legislation," Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, today asked the House Agriculture Committee to defer until next session action on the bill for federal regulation of grain exchanges.

His statement was read by Robert P. Boylan, first vice-president of the board.

Mr. Carey said the exchanges already had been harassed by legislation and then blamed for conditions in the grain markets for which he contended Congress itself was responsible.

"Yet in the face of this situation," he added, "new legislation is proposed here before we have even tested the consequences of a code of practice which required eight months of study and negotiation.

"I do not wish to appear as an alarmist, but I want clearly to state, for the record, that in my opinion if this law is enacted, with conditions as they are, there will be no future market of any value operating in America when the new crop comes to market beginning next July."

Business Increasing For Idaho Dairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—Dairying in Idaho has been one of the first intensive agricultural branches to make an impressive showing since the depression era, 1933 reports proving that 20 per cent of the State's farm revenue came from milk and milk products.

Idaho continued to lead the outside states supplying the great California markets with butter, and was second in shipment of cheese to those markets.

Sales of Idaho butterfat increased 1,993,427 pounds, or about 7 per cent, in 1933, over 1932, with an income value $679,590, or 12 per cent, greater than the previous year. The producers of the State in 1933 sold 31,140,719 pounds of fat to the creameries, cheese factories, ice-cream plants, condensers and cream-buying stations, compared to 29,147,292 pounds in 1932. Total revenue in 1933 was $6,214,494. The five-year average revenue is $9,738,622.

Idaho shipped 18,757,507 pounds of butter to Los Angeles and San Francisco last year, 26⅓ per cent of all the butter arriving at those markets. Oregon ranked second, with 4,677,157 pounds, while California shipped 35,973,806 pounds, or 51 per cent, to her own major markets.

Failures During Week The Lowest Since 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Not since 1920 has the number of business failures in the United States in a single week been so low as for the one just closed. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., report 226 such defaults for the week ended Thursday, April 5. This figure compares with 230 and 236 failures, respectively, for the two preceding weeks and 418 for the corresponding week of last year.

Since the first of the year, failures have shown a very marked reduction. For the 14 weeks of 1934, the number totals 3767, compared with 7818 for the like period in 1933, a reduction of 4051, or 51.7 per cent. Two years ago, there were 9945 defaults during the like 14 weeks, which total was the highest on record.

Payment on Some Foreign Debts Is Stopped by Cuba

Officials Say Moratorium Chosen Rather Than Unpaid Salaries

HAVANA, April 11 (AP)—Cuba has declared a two-year moratorium on about $50,000,000 in loans from American and British houses, and leaders said today it may be extended even longer.

It was a case, Government officials explained, of letting national obligations, including salaries of public employees, go unpaid, or of suspending payments on certain international obligations. Cuba chose the latter course.

Under the moratorium, approved by the Cabinet of President Carlos Mendieta last night, nothing will be paid on the principal of bonds floated through Speyer and Morgan from 1904 to 1927, as follows:

Speyer, 5 per cent, 1904, $10,000,000.

Speyer, 4½ per cent, 1909, $10,000,000.

Morgan, 5 per cent, 1914, $4,000,000.

Morgan 5½ per cent, 1923 and 1927, $23,000,000 and $3,000,000, respectively.

Officials emphasized that the interest will be paid.

Although the moratorium was announced for two years, Treasury Secretary Joaquin Martinez Saenz said: "It really will be effective until a time when Cuba can sustain the burden without danger to its economic structure."

He said this time would come when the gross income of the Government reaches $60,000,000 annually.

In announcing the moratorium, President Mendieta disclosed that an investigation had been ordered of the debt owed the Chase National Bank.

Before Mendieta came into office former President Ramon Grau San Martin told bank officials the obligation was "illegitimate" because it was contracted by the deposed President Gerardo Machado without the approval "of the Cuban people."

The Speyer and Morgan debts—along with other foreign obligations—have long been a thorn in the side of Cuban presidents.

Former President Machado, who serviced the debts consistently, was under fire from certain Cubans who insisted he was "starving the country to pay Wall Street."

During his brief reign after the overthrow of Machado, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes was severely criticized at home because his administration expressed the intention to service foreign debts.

Later, Grau San Martin paid the interest on the debts and the Mendieta Government has been bending every effort to solve the problem. The Cabinet reached its moratorium decision only after a 12-hour session.

In the same session, the body approved a $1,230,000 appropriation for public works and raised the minimum salary of government employees—many now paid as little as $15 a month—to $30.

American Exports To Soviet Russia Increase Sharply

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The story of how American trade with Soviet Russia has leaped ahead under the spur of recognition was told in figures made public by the Commerce Department.

Exports to Russia in February were valued at $1,486,459 as compared with $321,735 in January; imports in February were $1,195,766 as compared with $604,949 the month previous.

The February total of exports was nearly triple that for the like month last year. February imports also exceeded February, 1933, by more than $300,000.

The figures, representing a breakdown of the total by countries, showed both American imports and exports running ahead of February last year, with virtually every country. Only the Netherland East Indies bought less from the United States in February than in the like month a year ago.

United States purchases from other nations declined only in the cases of Central America, the Philippine Islands, and British South Africa.

The United Kingdom led the world in purchases from the United States, with Canada second, Japan third, Germany fourth, and France fifth.

The United States bought most from Canada, the United Kingdom was second, Japan third, Brazil fourth, and France fifth.

Charles Francis Coe, Inc., Merges With Maxon, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

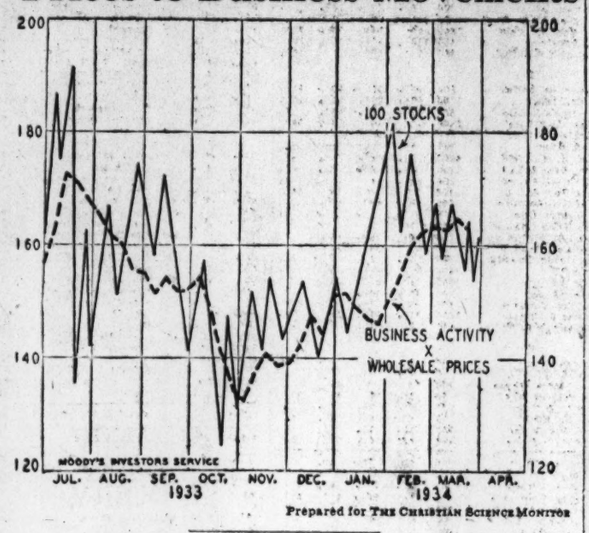
DETROIT, April 11 — Charles Francis Coe, Inc., New York advertising agency, has merged with Maxon, Inc., agent for Heinz, General Electric, Reo, etc., with headquarters here and branches in New York, Cleveland and Chicago. Announcement of the consolidation comes from Lou R. Maxon who continues as president of the company. Mr. Coe becomes executive vice-president.

Nationally recognized as an outstanding criminologist and magazine contributor, Mr. Coe is also noted as a writer of Saturday Evening Post shorts and the author of "Swag," "Me, Gangster," and other best sellers.

Estimate Argentine Maize Yield at 5,500,000 Tons

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (By U. P.)—The total yield of Argentine maize is estimated at 5,500,000 tons, according to an official report. Drought destroyed 2,549,000 hectares (6,372,000 acres) out of a total of 6,514,000 hectares planted (16,285,000 acres).

Shows Relationship of Stock Prices to Business Movements



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Former Tend to Unduly Discount Trade Trends Over Short Periods of Time but Fairly Close Conformity Is Noted Over the Longer Term

THE above chart, prepared by Moody's Investors Service, shows the trends of stock prices and the approximate gross value of business activity since July of last year, with April 15, 1933=100.

"Although stock prices tend to overdiscount business movements over short periods of time, the close relationship of the two lines over the longer term is apparent," Moody's explains. "For example, from early January of this year to Feb. 5, stock prices advanced sharply, whereas business activity did not begin to rise until late January. Nevertheless, the two lines are now in fairly close conformity.

"Business Activity" in the above chart is a weekly, seasonally adjusted average of steel activity, electric-power output and carloadings. It has been multiplied by the Bureau of Labor Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices. The movements of the "100 stocks" represent the swings of the stocks used in Moody's Daily Index.

The World's Business

CURRENT news of what the Chinese really think about the American movement to boost silver prices will not stop American statesmen from asserting that such higher prices are for the good of China.

* * *

Transfers

The transfer problem in respect of war debts has been completely transformed since foreign exchange dislocation set in. Far from being short of dollars, Britain has several times been embarrassed with them. On several occasions nervous American capitalists have offered dollars for pounds in amounts which made the war debts look trifling. Britain has also made special remittances of dollars in far greater amounts than the war debt payments. In the fall of 1932, for instance, the dollars required to pay Americans who did not assent to the conversion offer for their holdings of British domestic bonds are said to have amounted to $400,000,000. This was found somewhere. What is more important, it was transferred across the exchanges without a murmur, though a month or two later the difficulty of transferring the December war debt installment of $95,000,000 was regarded as too mountainous to be attempted.

* * *

Token Payment

So Germany has joined the ranks of token payers to the United States Government. It is remitting 2½ per cent of payments due for mixed claims awards and for Army of Occupation costs. The announcement recalls a very pleasant chapter in post-war history. After the war the United States rejected the Versailles method of making peace. It came to terms with Germany in a separate peace called the Treaty of Berlin. Under it the sole right of determining the extent of America's claims on Germany was given to the United States. Yet, when the time came to hear them, Washington set up a mixed arbitral tribunal, which, in the event of disagreement, remitted the case to an American umpire. This procedure was in marked contrast to the one-sided Reparation Commission appointed by the allies. Germany, appreciative of the difference, gave the tribunal its full coöperation. Both sides worked in an atmosphere of non-contentiousness which was amazing in view of the short time which had elapsed since the war and in view of the nature of the business. The judicial detachment of Umpire Edwin B. Parker of Texas recalled to one observer the action of Lord Alverstone of the Alaskan Boundary Commission of 1903 in voting with the American members and thus making a settlement possible. (In view of the success that attended this experiment, incidentally, it is somewhat astonishing that it was not adopted by Soviet Russia and the United States in connection with their mixed claims.) This history should provoke in Germany a determination to make the token payment system last only for the duration of the financial stringency. Its debt is in altogether a different category from the war debts.

* * *

German Debt

Talking about Germany, private creditors of Germany will be pleasantly relieved at the change of tone in Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank. In an interview with the New York Times, he said, "The first thing I want to make clear is that I never have advocated or even suggested repudiation of our debts. On Oct. 9, 1930, in an address that I delivered to the Bond Club in New York, I stated what I state again, that no matter what the origin of the debts may have been, whether political or non-political, we consider as private debts all those loans and credits in which money has been invested by private investors or commercial and financial lenders." This is better. A recent speech of his before the American Chamber of Commerce gave the impression that he expected partial cancellation on the ground that the private debts were contracted in order that Germany might pay reparations. Germany's creditors could not be expected to be sympathetic with such plea. The removal of the misunderstanding will pave the way for sympathy with Germany in its financial stringency.

* * *

Bounty

It takes the agrobiologist to tell us how (potentially) rich we are. In the current Economic Record, Dr. O. W. Wilcox opens a window to a new era of nearly limitless plenty. "Given adequate supply of fertilizers, sufficient water for irrigation, effective protection from pests and plant diseases, and allowing a discount of 30 per cent to cover contingencies," he writes, "no well-informed agrobiologist can see any reason why one square mile should not support at least 15,000 persons on an existence level. On this basis, to feed the 125,000,000 people of the United States on a similar level would require only 8333 square miles (5,333,120 acres), which is hardly more than a sixth of the plow land now being cultivated in the State of Illinois."

* * *

Johnson Bill

There is a precedent for the Johnson bill forbidding private loans to nations in default to the United States. In 1925 the State Department, tired of waiting for other war debtors to follow the example of Finland and Britain, gave out the statement that no private bankers' loan could be approved to the debtor states or the component subdivisions of those states. Great Britain, then the greatest creditor nation, also began to use this lever to persuade its own negligent debtors to pay up. So it cannot be said that Senator Johnson and Congress have gone off at half-cock. The Johnson bill, however, has several peculiarities. According to the State Department, it must be interpreted as applying to the debtors who made token payments as well as to those who defaulted (or, in the debtors' language, "deferred") on their payments. The President expressly stated, in accepting the tokens, that the token-paying nations would not be regarded as defaulters. His exact words were: "In view of those (Britain's) representations and of the payment, I have no personal hesitation in saying that I do not characterize the resultant situation as a default." Then there is the question of Soviet credits. An Export-Import Bank has been set up to finance goods exports to Soviet Russia. The State Department says that those credits likewise come under the ban, since American debts to Russia are still in default. This would undo most of the benefits which at the time were supposed to flow from recognition of Soviet Russia. And how about the Soviet bonds which are being sold to Americans? President Roosevelt will probably make a further clarification when the Johnson bill comes to him for signature.

H. B. E.

Little Activity In Wool Market For Time Being

West Inclined to Hold Off Trading—Prices Drop 5 to 10 P. C.

Until some definite demand or trend becomes apparent to the manufacturers there is little in the way of new business in wool.

In the West, there has been a tendency to withdraw from the market for the most part. The decline of 5 to 10 per cent in prices from the peak has made the earlier purchases of wool, whether shorn or on the sheep's back, look unduly high.

And yet, the sale of some 300,000 pounds of crutchings in various Texas warehouses, more especially in San Angelo, which occurred last Friday, was accomplished very successfully from the growers' point of view. Prices paid for these crutchings, from 15¾ to 18 cents a pound, were the highest since 1930.

Four Boston houses, A. W. Hilliard & Son, Draper & Co., Inc., Adams & Leland and the Colonial Wool Company, were the buyers of these wools, which are estimated to have cost the buyers between 65 and 70 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston. The first-named house bought about two-thirds of the total offering.

Little Wool Bought in West

Last year, these wools brought between 6 and 12 cents. In 1929, the bulk sold at 27½ cents and in 1930, 18½ cents was paid.

Here and there, through the Far West, a little wool has been purchased, notably in the southern section of California around Bakersfield, where 67 to 68 cents, clean basis, Boston, is reported paid for wools similar to those which earlier were bought on a basis of 75 cents.

There is some buying reported in the bright wool sections on a basis of about 28 to 30 cents in the grease to the farmer for medium wool, according to the wool, or about 32 cents for the best wools f. o. b. cars, while for fine wools around 23 to 25 cents is being paid, or 27 cents f. o. b. cars in Ohio.

Early sales of medium bright Ohio-Michigan wools have been made on the basis of 35 cents, delivered at eastern points, for country-graded wools of quarter and three-eighths quality.

Fine Territory Wools

Fine and fine medium territory wools of fair staple are being sold in the clean range of 80@83 cents, mostly, depending upon the character of the wool.

Wools suited to the needs of woolen mills, more especially for low-cost fabrics, have been chiefly sought. Thus some rather scrubby scoured B wools have been sold in the range of 65@70 cents and some Welsh wools at 60@65 cents and a little East India at about 47@50 cents for Jorias and Vicaneres. Wool noils have shown an easier tendency, and some very good fine domestic noils have been sold at 55 cents, with half-bloods at about 50 cents; three-eighths around 45 cents and low quarters and quarters from 35 to 45 cents.

Mohair is quiet in this market, but very firm. Some scattering lots are being purchased in the country at 40 cents for adult and 50 cents for kid hair.

Greatest Automobile Output Since 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—All previous monthly records of production by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce back to September, 1929, were eclipsed last month, according to a report released today estimating the chamber output at 262,156 cars and trucks.

The chamber report, which includes the figures for all producers except Ford, show that the number of workers employed by its members also attained its highest level since September, 1929.

On the basis of this estimate, production by chamber members was 208 per cent above the corresponding month last year, and 49 per cent above February of this year.

Production for the first quarter was placed at 539,128 units, an increase of 84 per cent over last year.

World Bank's Profit Less Than Last Year

BASEL, April 11 (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements had its worst year in 1933, but nevertheless made 13,000,000 Swiss francs (about $4,200,000) for the year ended March 31, it was announced today.

This was 1,000,000 francs less than the earnings for the previous year. Leon Fraser of New York, president of the bank, revealed the customary 6 per cent dividend would be paid.

Texas and California Oil Ships Must File Reports

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Ships transporting oil and its products from Texas and California ports to other domestic markets were ordered by Secretary Ickes, the oil administrator, to file reports of such movements.

A regulation for such reports was recommended to the Secretary by the Division of Investigation of the Interior Department and the Petroleum Administrative Board following reports that producers and refiners in Texas and California had been using ships to move large quantities into other markets.

"These shipments are threatening to disrupt the program for stabilization of the industry," the Secretary said. "The requirement for reports will show where the oil is from, to whom it is going and the quantity being moved."

Rise Continues in Living Costs of Wage Earners

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—The rising trend of wage earners' living costs continued in March, but at a more moderate pace than from January to February, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board made public today. Living costs in March were 0.3 per cent higher than in February and 9.3 per cent higher than in March, 1933; but 20.9 per cent lower than in March, 1929.

The purchasing value of the wage earner's dollar (base, 1923 as 100) was 127.4 cents last month, which was nearly 12 cents less than the value of the dollar in March a year ago.

The Conference Board report surveys the items of relative importance in the family budget as follows:

Food prices in March rose 0.3 per cent, which was considerably less than the increase of 2.9 per cent shown in February over January. Food prices are now 20 per cent higher than in March, 1933, but 29 per cent lower than in the like month in 1929.

Rents, which until recently had not followed the upward tendency of commodity prices, rose 0.5 per cent from February to March, after rising 0.2 per cent from January to February. Rents in March were 2.3 per cent below those in the corresponding month last year—the only major group of expenditures that was lower than a year ago—and were 31.4 per cent below those in March, 1929.

Marked Increase In North Carolina's Farm Crop Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11—In 1933 the area in North Carolina devoted to raising cotton showed a decrease of 176,865 acres, according to figures just released by the State Department of Agriculture.

Since 1929, the reduction has been approximately 20 per cent. Tobacco acreage last year, however, showed an increase of 181,820 over the preceding year, while the number of acres devoted to all crops worked by tenants showed a substantial gain.

In 1932 the number of acres worked by tenants was 2,975,018 and by owners, 3,110,974. In 1933 there was a sharp shift, with 2,936,920 acres worked by owners and 3,014,765 by tenants.

The total number of acres in all tracts styled farms last year was 21,684,709, reflecting an increase of 1,495,371 over 1932. This includes land actually under cultivation, wooded areas and all other land listed in the farm class.

Decreased acreages were reported in connection with the growing of many crops, including cotton, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts, cow peas and soy beans. Increased prices, however, threw the total value of the State's agricultural products to $194,000,000, or more than $88,000,000 in excess of the total for the previous year, and caused North Carolina to move to fourth place among all the states in crop values.

Argentine Exports Increase 33.9 P. C.

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (UP.)—Argentine exports for the first quarter of this year jumped 33.9 per cent in value as compared with the like period in 1933, according to official figures just issued.

Exports for the first quarter were valued at 395,899,000 paper pesos, as compared with 295,594,000 pesos last year. Livestock exports this year totaled 161,145,842 pesos compared with 104,705,091 last year; cereals and linseed at 203,514,329 pesos compared with 169,216,162; wool 61,939,385 pesos compared with 26,358,168.

Recovery Benefits Idaho To Tune of $50,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 11—The State of Idaho is reckoned at $50,000,000 richer as a result of 1933 recovery advances compared with the levels of 1932, and the recovery trend is becoming constantly more apparent, according to L. F. Parsons, Boise, secretary of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.

The state organization took the lead in making state-wide surveys of economic conditions, and was in part responsible for widespread savings in administration costs of all units of government and resulting lessening of tax burdens.

The gross production of Idaho's three main industries, lumber, mining and agriculture, was estimated at $25,000,000 more in 1933 than in 1932. In addition, federal investments through the CCC, CWA, NIRA and the AAA were responsible for $25,000,000 more wealth. Other advances were made by private capital in expanding commercial enterprises.

Trade Promotion Tour Of Russia Is Planned

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Organization of a trade promotion tour of Russia by American industrialists is announced by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce.

Louis E. Browne, executive secretary of the chamber, said he is inviting famous chambers of commerce, trade groups and technical societies to appoint delegates to send to Russia.

He said the trade promotion delegation will sail from New York on June 21. The group will study especially the new industrial centers established in Siberia and the Ural mountain region.

At the conclusion of the trip, a conference will be arranged in Moscow between the members of the delegation and Soviet industrial leaders, Mr. Browne said.

Cord Corp. Plans Company to Make Bids on Air Mail

Stock to Be Privately Owned to Meet Federal Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 11—Stating that it will adapt itself to the Roosevelt program, the Cord Corporation, which controls the American Airways, Inc., and its parent company, the Aviation Corporation, announces that it will form a "new operating company amply financed and with personnel and equipment rendering it eligible for air-mail contracts."

The stock of this new company, says the statement, is to be distributed to the 26,000 or more shareholders of the Aviation Corporation and such new stock as is received by the Cord Corporation will in turn be distributed to its 8000 stockholders, this distribution in effect divorcing the new operating company entirely from any holding or manufacturing companies and placing the ownership directly in the hands of individual investors.

The statement says, in part:

"The officers and the directors of the new operating company will be selected from among the operating personnel, and will be entirely distinct from the officers and directors of the present holding or manufacturing companies, and will be composed of individuals qualified in every way by experience to manage an air transport company and eligible under all of the terms and conditions of the Postmaster-General's proclamation.

"This operating company will at the proper time submit its bids to the Post Office Department, and, if successfull, will, to the extent required to perform its contracts, take over at a fair price the facilities and equipment heretofore used by American Airways, Inc., new equipment not yet delivered, but now under order, consisting of the newest and safest airplanes in the world, will be added in the next few months and placed where the same may be utilized to the greatest advantage. Thus there will be continued the policy of uninterrupted improvement and betterment of the services and facilities offered to the Post Office Department and to the patrons of this company."

The management expresses its belief that there will be more air lines in operation, more air mail carried, more passengers and express transported in 1934 than in any prior year.

Electric Power Output Declines In April 7 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—After a steady gain for the last four weeks, electric output declined in the week ended Saturday, April 7, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Production for the week was 1,616,945,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 48,705,000 units from the preceding week when production advanced to the highest figure since the week of Dec. 19, 1931.

The gain over the corresponding week of 1933 was 15.5 per cent, compared with 18.8 per cent shown in the week ending March 31. It is estimated that car loading figures show approximately the same rate of decline as electric output, indicating a general recession in business activity in the past week throughout the country.

All sections of the country showed decreases in their gains over the like week of last year except in the west central division where half a point gain was registered.

ANNUITY
Life Incomes Yield From 4% to 15%
Backed by the billion and a half dollar resources of the Equitable. Purchased by single deposit or monthly payments from 10.00
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40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

QUARTERLY
Income
SHARES
ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE
for a prospectus prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

PROFITS

Total Monthly Dues	$144.00
PROFITS (Interest Earned)	56.02
Total Withdrawal Value	$200.02

The above shows what one share ($1, deposited each month) earned in about 12 years in a series that recently matured in the Pioneer Co-operative Bank. You can take out from 1 to 40 shares.

Apr. Shares Now On Sale
Call for further information.
Liberty 6653
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank
Office in New England.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Ted Black and	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	his orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	mixed chorus	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Sperling, music	musical program	CBS dance music,
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Fire Dept. speaker	After Dinner Revue	"Music on the Air"	Organ; soloist
7:45	Irene Rich; sketch	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter; news	N. E. Council talk
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Wilson Singers
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch	Edwin C. Hill	String trio
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	Lillian and Chet	Albert Spalding;	Talk, "Taxation"
8:45	Three Blue Notes	Musical comedy	soloist; orch	Woodwind group
9:00	Ray Knight and his	"Lavender and Old	Nino Martini; chor-	Local dance music.
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or	Lace"; musical	us; orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	Fred Allen; solo-	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	baritone; orch.	ists; orchestra	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Orchestra;	Ed Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Boston Arena,
10:15	Sullivan; trio	and male quartet	comedy; soloists.	Gerry Harrison,
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Ranny Weeks and	Soloist; orch	reporting
10:45	orchestra	his orchestra	Reports; music	The Columbians
11:00	Reports; sport review	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	News; Bill Scott's	ice; dance music	Local dance music.
11:30	Popular vocalists	dance orchestra	CBS dance music	Sign off
11:45	News; dance music	NBC dance music	from Honolulu	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Rindge Technical School Musical Clubs.
2:30 WBZ, Flying Program, by George Mason, Aviation Editor, Boston Transcript.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—Nineteenth Century.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation program: speakers.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.
5:00 WEEI, Armand Girard, bass soloist; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WNAC, School Orchestra contest: Quincy Junior High-Revere Junior High.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Facts About the American Legion," James E Conway.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Bert Lahr; Lou Holtz; Alice Faye; dramatic sketch; "Voice Band."
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat, in excerpts from "The Mikado."
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Cantor Gabriel Hochberg and his Choir.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall, with Al Jolson, Deems Taylor; dramatic sketch; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, "America Must Choose," Henry I. Harriman, Boston Chamber of Commerce.
10:45 WAAB, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin.
11:20 WBZ, Tenth anniversary program of Station WLS, Chicago.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and probably early Thursday, becoming fair during Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 40; colder during Thursday night; moderately easterly winds shifting to northwesterly by Thursday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; somewhat colder in west portion Thursday.

Maine: Rain tonight and Thursday morning; somewhat colder in extreme west portion Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy; rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; somewhat colder Thursday.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Thursday morning; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; somewhat colder Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Light to strong northeast winds, shifting to northwest over south portion Thursday and weather overcast with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	48	New Orleans	70	82
Bermuda	66	72	New York	48	62
Chicago	36	56	Norfolk	46	68
Denver	40	76	Philadelphia	46	66
Helena	38	62	St. Louis	58	80
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Paul	32	42
Kansas City	54	86	San Francisco	58	80
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	48	74
Miami	70	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 11.
B—Maximum April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:23 p. m., Thursday 9:45 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:49 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Emergency Campaign Concert. 8:30.

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Piano recital by students of the preparatory course, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE—"Swan Lake," "Union Pacific," "Cotillion." 8:03.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Al Jolson appears in an elaborate number in company with a mule—among other spectacular features of "Wonder Bar." On the stage Grace Hayes sings and Lind Hayes imitates radio stars. There is a water ballet too. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

FINE ARTS—Last screenings today of "Son of the White Mountains," a finely photographed German film featuring an international ski race. The star is Luis Trenker, who appeared in "Doomed Battalion." Also "A Nous la Liberté." 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Weekly language class at 8 tonight, in German.

BOSTON — Abbreviated revival of "50 Million Frenchmen;" with good dancing to Cole Porter's pleasant music. On the screen "The Ninth Guest" is a mystery story of a novel kind. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:40.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire," the screen version of the play, "Trigger." Also a colored cartoon. 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." Customary triangle troubles between an American girl married to an English lord, and an egotistical New Yorker. Vaudeville as well at the Orpheum. Colored Walt Disney cartoon at the State. State at 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. Orpheum at 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 1:09, 3:42, 6:15, 8:48.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me." Fenway at 2:28, 5:01, 7:34, 10:07. Paramount at 9:10, 11:43 a. m., 2:16, 4:48, 7:22, 9:08.

Other Events

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY — "The Life History of the Atlantic Salmon," by Dr. David L. Belding. A lecture illustrated with motion pictures taken in Maine and New Brunswick. 8.

"LOST BOY"—Play based on unfortunate inefficiency of a reform school. By T. C. Upham. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Little Theater Company. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

AMERICAN CIVIL LAW LECTURE—Last of series given by James P. Roberts, for the Adult Education Department of the Ford Hall Forum. Subject, "Taxation." Room 355, Little Building. 8.

"PRISON PORTRAYALS"—Cliff Younger, reformed convict, lectures at the Young Men's Forum in the Y. M. C. A. 7:30.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL—Free lecture by Evelina M. Jackson on "Clothes Consciousness a Modern Necessity." 44 St. Botolph Street. 8:30.

CAMBRIDGE ART LEAGUE — "Art Through the Ages," by Alfred Burke; "Art in Its Relationship to the Church," by Rev. Fr. Golden; piano recital by Lloyd W. Broome. St. Paul's Parish House, 34 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8

ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS ASS'N—Annual exhibition open daily until Saturday in Room 11, balcony of the Little Building, from 9 a. m. to 4.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"What Is Happening in the World Today?" by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION — David McCord, poet and essayist, will speak at 1

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—Free lectures: "Isolation Against World Cooperation," by Wilfred Kelley, at 3; "The Law of Accidents," by Edmond John Ford, of Boston College Law School, at 4:15 p. m.

BUSINESS

● 12 minutes from Park Street, not far from main automobile routes, convenient to leading Boston institutions. The Roosevelt is an ideal location for business and professional people. The building is modern in every respect and attracts a particular clientele. 1-2-3 rooms. $37.50 to $65.00. Nordblom Management. The Roosevelt, 21 Forsyth Street, in the Fenway. Tel. KEN more 6178.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Newly decorated lower apartment 5 rooms, 2-family house; fireplace, sun porch; garage; adults only; references required. OWNER, Arlington 1269-M.

BOSTON, 70-74 The Fenway—Attractive suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Com. 7699.

BOSTON— Furnished or unfurnished apartment to let; four rooms; Exeter Street, Back Bay. Phone COMmonwealth 2158.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave or phone ASPinwall 0733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Will share apt., select house, improvements; sunny; rent reasonable; near Fenway; excellent for bus. woman. Com. 3221.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd. Brookline, Mass.: Asp. 5683.

CARPET CLEANING

KLEENRITE
CARPET WASHING CO.
Oriental — RUGS — Domestic
CLEANED, SHAMPOOED and REPAIRED
Floors Refinished, all expert work.
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. from June 1; for 1, 2 or 3 months; overlooking parkway; accommodate 3; completely equipped for housekeeping, including Steinway upright piano and radio; unfurnished rental C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC, MASS.—Very unusual and most attractive 3 or 4-room apartments, heat and hot water supplied, sun porch, private entrances; water view; 2 minutes to beach; 12 minutes by train to Boston. Granite 7790 or write F. O. Box 4, Atlantic, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

SHUR-LINE automatic fire protection with a proven record on 10,000 fires offers opportunities for salesmen with present distributors, profit at time of sale; also a few territories are still open for distributors who must carry a stock of equipment for their sales force. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORP., Staten Island, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WE NEED A MAN—Not over forty, thirty to thirty-five preferable, who has a good education and knows general business procedure; must have sales executive sense with a special emphasis on the executive side; one who has dealt in intangibles, who recognizes and appreciates the finer side of business and at the same time has tenacity of purpose which never loses sight of the desired goal; for the right man there is the opportunity for immediate service and growth in the future, limited only by his own ability; we want a man whom we can build into an important place in our organization; added to the above qualifications must be a willingness to learn and follow our methods; Fair starting salary. Write B-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

BERKELEY, CALIF., Hillside Villa Sites—15 acres, 6 laid out in lots, finished streets, sewers, electricity, water; unobstructed view of Bay and Golden Gate; near university, schools and San Francisco Bay Bridge. Owner, CHAS. C. BOYNTON, 2800 Buena Vista Way.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 22 Euston Street—7 rooms, beautifully furnished, bath, extra lavatory, sun porch; $150 per month. Telephone Aspinwall 1795.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 20 Ware St.—Comfortable 2-room apartment available May 15; rent reasonable. Apply Janitor or call Porter 1520-M.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. from June 1; for 1, 2 or 3 months; overlooking parkway; accommodate 3; completely equipped for housekeeping, including Steinway upright piano and radio; unfurnished rental C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave or phone ASPinwall 0733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Will share apt., select house, improvements; sunny; rent reasonable; near Fenway; excellent for bus. woman. Com. 3221.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd. Brookline, Mass.: Asp. 5683.

CARPET CLEANING

KLEENRITE
CARPET WASHING CO.
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CLEANED, SHAMPOOED and REPAIRED
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CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
239 W. 12nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

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CASH For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U.S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth, 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-0724

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IDA K. GREENBAUM, 817 West End Ave., N. Y. C., Riverside 9-1846—Lingerie, hosiery, novelties, gifts; reasonably priced; will call by appointment.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HINGHAM, MASS.
Choice location on Main Street, near Center; 16 rooms, modern conveniences; 3½ acres, shade, flowers, fountain, stable, garage and greenhouse; present owner no longer needs this place and would sell, or lease partly furnished, to responsible persons. Hingham 0103, P. O. Box 166, Hingham, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention; Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Telephone Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES TO LET

DELIGHTFUL, furnished home on Mt. Hope Bay available if desired from May until November; an ideally cool place on a private estate for a family with children or persons desiring privacy and quiet; the house has large living room, dining room, kitchen, 5 master's bedrooms, hardwood floors, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, piazza, sun parlor, electric lights, gas stove, Frigidaire; 2-car garage, tennis court; good bathing and boating. H. H. ANTHONY, South Swansea, Mass. Telephone 3417 Fall River, Mass.

LAUNDRESSES

LAUNDRESS would like family washing to do at home; best references on fine work. 60 Pleasant St., Medford, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1760-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Violins (3) by Gagliano, Camilli and Vuillaume; guaranteed. R. MENZIES, Kitchener, Ont.

I MUST dispose of my Baldwin parlor grand piano. May be seen at 27 Tucker St. off Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass. HENRY W. DRISCOE.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Lease—furnishings, practitioner's office, part time rented. Write Box C-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time. Room 1323, 250 West 57th Street. Call afternoons.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St.—Old gold, diamonds, silver, cash paid; appraisers of diamonds, jewel estates; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing.

TURN OLD GOLD INTO CASH
We will give you cash for your Old Gold and silver, watches, rings, bracelets, cuff links, pins, buttons, emblems, crowns, bridgework, fillings, spectacles, etc. Competent and honest service rendered on all mail orders; money sent by return mail. Gold held for approval. Precious Metal Appraiser, L. B. COLLINS, 141 Water St., Binghamton, New York.

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail receive prompt attention

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS (limited number) accommodated in spacious, nicely located house on Cape Cod; water frontage, warm bathing, golf, tennis; the best of everything; references exchanged. Box 46, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Rest or play in Berkshire Hills
GLORYVIEW
Congenial surroundings with private family. Full details, MRS. HARRIETT L. MITCHELL Salisbury, Ct.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Newton Centre, Mass., beautiful brick colonial home; 10 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, sun room, breakfast room; oil burner, hot-water heat; 2-car garage; 15,000 feet landscaped grounds. Tel. Cen. New. 2314 or Asp. 2806 for appointment.

GUEST HOUSE in New Hampshire mountains, 5 miles from Lake Sunapee; 9 rooms, 2 bath; 60 acres. H. E. SARGENT, Admin., Montpelier, Vt.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A cheery home for rest and study; piazza; reasonable; permanent or transient guests welcome. Beacon 5728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Avenue—Light, comfortable rooms, near The Mother Church; permanents, transients. COMmonwealth 0655. B. M. GOUDY.

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsboro St.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2, MRS. L. M. TERRY. COMmonwealth 8158.

BOSTON, Norway and Falmouth Sts.—Newly renovated rooms; ideal for gentlemen who would appreciate a quiet, refined home. Ken. 3640.

BOSTON—Large front room adjoining tile bath; privileges. Call COM. 4525 before 9:30, after 5:30. 452 Park Drive.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St., Suite 1, near Coolidge Corner, large, comfortably furnished room in private apartment. Tel. ASP. 5155.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful double, single; private home; reasonable; convenient BMT Brighton line. Dewey 9-0833.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 32 Prospect Terrace—Two very large, airy connecting rooms and kitchen, second floor; near station, stores and trolleys. MISS BURROWS. Or. 4-1038.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Desirable, quiet, outside, single; comforts, refinements; convenient location; reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0984.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices; steady employment. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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CHAUFFEUR, Mechanician—Trained in factory English Rolls-Royce Company; long references from discriminating employers; country estate, marine engine, European, American transcontinental experience. Own repairs. Experienced all makes. Distance no object. SIMMONS (Apt. 54), 430 E. 65th, N. Y. C. Telephone Regent 4-5001 (Extension 29).

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PENNSYLVANIA

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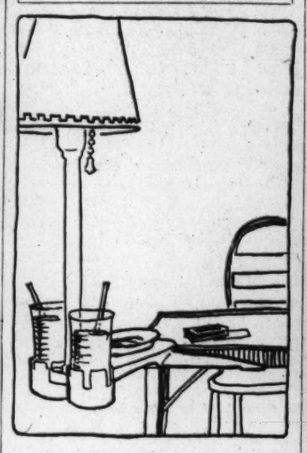
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Bridge-Table Servers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR those who take their bridge seriously, the serving of refreshments takes on the nature of an interruption. Why not then make use of these new individual refreshment stands which fasten on the opposite corners of the table, and permit the game to go on undisturbed? The idea was original enough to earn U. S. Patent No. 1951662 for A. E. Krich of Indianapolis.

A Word a Day

Peregrination

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "It is unfortunate that interest in the Insull case has centered so largely on the person and *peregrinations* of the Chicago utilities magnate" (Monitor editorial, April 7, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

operations	fears
peculiarities	injustices
tribulations	escapes
travels	abilities

Pronunciation: *Pehr-e-grih-nay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Derivation: Our word goes back through the French to the Latin *peregrinari*, "to travel" (compare *peregrinus*, "pilgrim," compounded of *per*, "through," and *ager*, "land country"). We apply "peregrination" to a wandering about in foreign countries, a journey from one country to another. Note also: "peregrinate," the verb, and "peregrine," noun and adjective meaning "alien."

Cheaper steamship fares will encourage vacation peregrinations.

Notes and Queries

Pooh-Bah (J. A. V., who inquires about a reference to Mr. Farley as the Administration's Pooh-Bah)—"Pooh-Bah" is a character in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "The Mikado," who holds a ludicrous number of public offices; hence, according to Webster's, the term is applied humorously to anyone holding several offices, public or private; a super-factotum.

Ingenious, ingenuous (J. A. V.)—The first means "clever"; the second, "frank," "open," also, "noble." The two words should not be confused.

Disaster (J. A. V., who reports hearing the first *s* sounded as *z*)—Sound it as *z*, *diz-as'-ter* (*i* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*, *e* as in *maker*).

Dived, dove (J. A. V.)—"I dove off the bridge" is still regarded as colloquial. Better say "dived."

Swam, swum, swimmed (J. A. V.)—"I swam"; "I have swum." (Avoid "swimmed.")

Drank, drunk (J. A. V.)—"I drank"; "I have drunk." (Avoid "I have drank.")

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Doll Shop

GIRLS, do you wish to earn some pin money? Why not start a doll shop?

First, invest in some cheap, undressed dolls. Search in your scrapbag and design attractive costumes. There are many possibilities! One doll may be dressed in an organdie party dress, another in a frilly sports costume, while the baby doll can be made to resemble a baby—baby bunting and all.

Some dolls you may wish to put in boxes, with an extra outfit of clothes sewed to the inside cover. The doll may be placed in the box and held there by fine elastic over her feet and neck.

Invite the little folks of the community to come and see your doll family, and they will interest mother and father. Josephine B.

Snapshots From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Cocker Spaniel | Nothing Like an Old Slipper for Comfort | Ready for the Frying Pan

Gathering Kindling | "Service, Please!" | "Little Women"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Following Monitor Camera Clubbers Are Responsible for Today's Pictures: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Jean Smith, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Miss Boyle, Freckleton, Lancs, Eng.; Joan Bartlett, Big Fork, Mont.; (Lower Row, Left to Right)—Winifred B. Hand, Milwaukee; Mrs. Winifred Alexander, Seattle; Harold Davis, Waltham, Mass.

Mr. Scroggins

A Touch of Sun

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE spring sun shone pleasantly as Roger P. Scroggins (P. for Pilgrim), the very special squirrel of Boston Common, stepped through his front door and breathed deeply of the clean air. His eyes snapped with pleasure at the day, which was as bright as a new penny. Then they alighted on something, and the eyes narrowed with curiosity.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, and again, "Hurrumph!"

He put his small cane under his arm, leaned over and examined with Scroggins-like intentness the something. It lay on the floor of the veranda, and from it darted a thin ray of bright sunlight. Scroggins hurrumphed again and then picked it up. It was a piece of glass about the size of a half-dollar. As the venerable squirrel's paws turned it round and round, the glass caught the sunlight and threw it back toward the sun in a long, bright ray. Scroggins smiled broadly, following the path of the reflected sunbeam with keen pleasure and exclamations of wonder. He turned the glass this way and that, and, as it turned, the long pencil of light waved this way and that, writing its glittering message on tree trunks and the greening grass.

The illustrious squirrel darted into the house and brought out Mrs. Scroggins. She smiled and smiled as he showed her how the light danced.

"A touch of sun!" he said. She laughed and laughed, but looked more at her husband than at the pencil of light, because he was so pleased and was having so much fun. Finally she took her hands out from beneath her apron and patted Scroggins on the shoulder.

"You're a dear," she said, and went into the house. Her husband forgot his bit of glass for the moment, tilted his hat back, and gazed at his wife. Then he lifted his hat from his head and swept it to the floor in that well-known Scroggins gesture of homage.

"And so are you!" he called after Mrs. S.

He turned back to the glass and threw touches of sun here, there, and everywhere, with great pleasure and much chuckling. Finally, he put the glass in his pocket with the idea of sallying fourth and showing it to Fib and Florrie; but at that very moment they came, Florrie winking busily with her wink-eye and Fib skittering with excitement.

"We couldn't get to your house," said Fib.

Scroggins stared.

"The sun kept getting our eyes," said Fib, "everywhere we flew, the sun was. It had a long finger of light. The finger touched our eyes. We couldn't see, so we just kept flying around and around. Didn't we Florrie?"

Florrie winked.

"But all of a sudden," said Fib, "the sun stopped stopping us, and here we are."

Scroggins smiled to himself and took out his piece of glass. He turned it so that the ray of reflected light went right by Fib's head.

"There it goes again," said Fib. And with a flutter the little sparrow was in the air and darting about. Scroggins followed him with the light ray. Florrie winked and Scroggins chuckled. Finally Scroggins put the glass back in his pocket and Fib returned.

"Did you see it?" he said, fairly bristling with excitement.

And then Scroggins could hold his secret no longer, and showed his glass to Fib. Fib was so fascinated that for nearly a minute he hardly moved as Scroggins flashed the finger of light hither and yon. Finally the sparrow chieftain exploded in a great burst of excitement which tapered off into a series of twitters. "Let's show it to everyone," he said.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Touch of the Sun"

So the three friends went forth into the Common and spent the morning showing the touch of sun. Everyone said it was one of the most exciting things ever to happen on Boston Common, and that's saying a good deal, because the Common is very old and a great many exciting things have happened there.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

A NOBLE aim
Faithfully kept is
as a noble deed.
—WORDSWORTH

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Psalm 119

IT IS a well-known fact that the 22 sections or paragraphs of Psalm 119 are designated by the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet; but there are other, more cogent, reasons for the use of these letters in this particular Psalm.

It will be noted that each section consists of 8 verses; and in the original, the first letter of each verse begins with the Hebrew letter at the head of the section. For example: The first word of each of the eight verses comprised in the section headed "Aleph" (Psalm 119: 1-8) begins with the letter א (Aleph); each verse in the second section (vss. 9-18) begins with ב (Beth), and so on through the alphabet.

It is supposed that this somewhat elaborate scheme was used to facilitate the memorizing of this, the longest of the Psalms. Modifications of the scheme are to be found in other parts of the Psalter.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"It is just as much an obligation to educate the public as it is to educate the children," said Merle Seidner in an address before members of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, Cleveland, Feb. 27, 1934.

Collecting first-edition magazines is the pet hobby of Robert L. Gilbert, editor of the Fairfield (Conn.) News. He has a penchant for "Volume 1, Number 1." Gilbert began his hobby 10 years ago. His first edition collection now numbers 175.

Camera Club

Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"SERVICE, PLEASE!" is a successful picture of child life. The expression is pleasing, and the suggestion of the table helps to carry the story. The figure is crowded; a little more space, both at the top and the bottom, would add balance to the picture. The placing of the hands, whether intentional or otherwise, is to be commended. Hands are the most difficult parts of the body to pose, and should always be photographed so that the edge rather than the palm or back shows.

"Cocker Spaniel" cuts the picture directly through the middle, and there is so much of the tree showing that it dwarfs the dog.

"Little Women" is a type of picture that is interesting because of the costumes. This picture would be improved if the figures were looking at each other, or at least in the same direction. There are two points of interest; this weakens the story the picture should tell. The observer's interest is divided between two points of view, causing him to look away from the picture rather than at it.

The picture of the cat is interesting because it is unusual. There is more margin space than is needed to balance the picture.

"Gathering Kindling" and "Ready for the Frying Pan" are both records of interest.

Care should be taken so that spotty lighting is eliminated.

In Lighter Vein

The Right Answer

A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young, mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention.

At the final "Hello" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy!"—*Unidentified.*

In Full Bloom

Alice was taken to a peacock farm. Her mother was engaged in conversation when Alice came to her, breathless with astonishment.

"Mother," she shouted, "there's a rooster out in the yard in full bloom!"

Where?

Mrs. A.—"There ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives."

"Perhaps you're right," responded Mrs. B., the minister's wife, "but I would much rather go with my husband."—*New Outlook.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

LITTLE tow-headed George Edward O'Brien has found that "honesty is the best policy," and that there is, somewhere in the world, a reward for doing right.

It all started when the 9-year-old boy took several pieces of jewelry he had found to police headquarters and turned them in, saying he desired to be honest. Mrs. Larry Cipolla identified the jewelry as hers, and she gave George Edward $1 as a reward for retrieving the gems from a pile of trash in an alley.

George Edward took the dollar home to his mother. He had planned to see all the movies he could on the reward money, but his realization that his mother needed the dollar outweighed the longing for a movie Marathon.

Now comes the realization of his desire. Mr. C. A. Schultz, head of a company which operates several theaters in Kansas City, read of the case and took action:

"I am sending George Edward O'Brien tickets for himself and his mother to our four theaters at any time, good for six months. I was attracted to the little fellow's fine trait, and I admire such a boy. I hope George Edward and his mother will have a good time at our shows and I also hope the lad gets to achieve his ambition to see all the movies he wants."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

295

Having looked over the

marks in the teachers

book said John no one

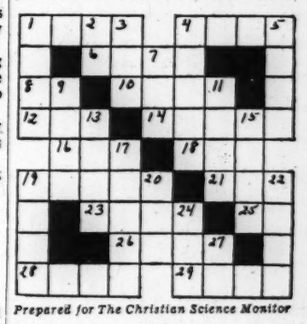
got a grade above 90

on the test we all took

except you and I

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 151



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Harbor.
4—Market.
6—State south of Minnesota.
8—Pronoun.
10—A thread of metal.
12—Lindbergh flew to Paris in 1927 in this month.
14—Move sidewise.
16—Mauna —— is a volcano on the island of Hawaii.
18—Stir.
19—Stub.
21—Large, long-haired ox of Asia.
22—To pour or shower down.
25—Musical note.
26—Halt.
28—Pitch.
29—Decrease.

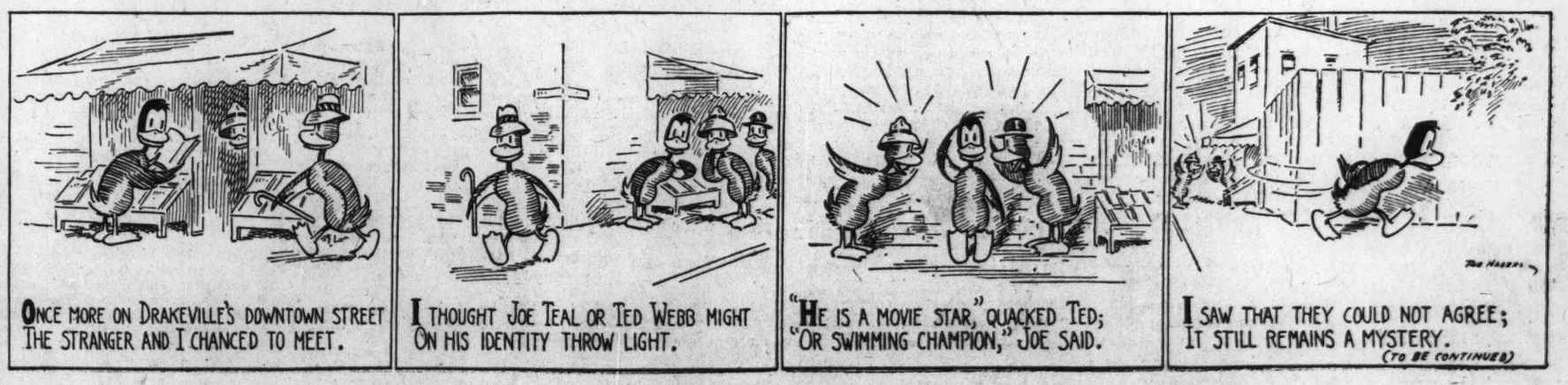
Down

1—A fruit.
2—New England state (abbr.).
3—Coarse part of flax or hemp.
4—One of Columbus' boats was the Santa ——.
5—Genuine.
7—Oshkosh is on Lake Winnebago in this state (abbr.).
9—Seasoning.
11—Whirlpool.
13—Pronoun.
15—Molded mass of bread, cake or sugar.
17—Accumulate.
18—Native of one of the British Isles.
20—Abyss.
22—Variety of cabbage with curled leaves.
24—At this time.
27—James Buchanan was born in this state (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mystery*

By THE HAGERS


ONCE MORE ON DRAKEVILLE'S DOWNTOWN STREET THE STRANGER AND I CHANCED TO MEET.
I THOUGHT JOE TEAL OR TED WEBB MIGHT ON HIS IDENTITY THROW LIGHT.
"HE IS A MOVIE STAR," QUACKED TED; "OR SWIMMING CHAMPION," JOE SAID.
I SAW THAT THEY COULD NOT AGREE; IT STILL REMAINS A MYSTERY.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Question of Jurisdiction

SENATOR CARTER GLASS'S amendment to the Fletcher-Rayburn bill introduces another complicating factor in the struggle to enact legislation regulating American stock exchanges. It may mean another test for Administration authority. For, before the President started on his fishing trip, he more or less approved the second draft, which, unlike the first, thus became an Administration measure. Yet the fact that Senator Glass has won the vote of the Banking and Currency Committee shows that considerable opposition is developing.

The second draft of the bill is divided into two parts. There is the administrative section. And there is the purely regulatory section. As compared with the first bill, administration remains unaltered with the Federal Trade Commission. But in some respects its powers are shared with the Federal Reserve Board. The regulation of margin requirements, for instance, is vested in the board. Senator Glass's amendment sweeps away this jurisdictional set-up. He would displace both the commission and the board as the supervisory authority. In their stead he proposes the establishment of a totally new agency, called the Federal Securities Exchange Commission, to be composed of three members, all appointed by the President in cooperation with the Senate.

The amendment has been described as a victory for Wall Street. It is held to be modeled on the ideas of Mr. Richard Whitney, governor of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Whitney, too, held that jurisdiction should be vested in a separate authority. The likeness ends there. Mr. Whitney's authority would be representative of the exchanges as well as the Government, whereas Senator Glass's would be wholly governmental. The difference makes the charge against Senator Glass ridiculous. Moreover, it is just as absurd to say that Senator Glass is playing "the Wall Street game," whatever that might be, as it was to give him that designation for the part he played in trying to insure fairness in the inquiry into stock exchange practices. The senior Senator from Virginia is animated solely by a desire to insure that reform shall be wise.

A sharp distinction should be made on this question of jurisdiction. Senator Glass does not make it. His new commission would be supreme in the matter of corporate governance, as well as in that of stock market regulation. Yet no jurisdiction over corporations can ever be satisfactory which essays to govern them through the medium of the stock exchange. Reform in this respect should go to the heart of the trouble. This is the chaos involved in having forty-nine separate incorporation statutes and the competition engendered among the states in "liberalizing" such statutes. The Twentieth Century Fund includes a chapter on this vital subject in its study of stock market reform. It finds that incorporation in certain so-called "liberal" states gives almost unlimited opportunity to insiders to profit at the expense of the investing public. All that *any* new authority can do in such circumstances is to try to offset the laxity of the states. The problem cannot be shelved much longer. Corporations have become far more powerful financially than many of the states. Those of them that are operating in interstate commerce should be compelled, as the Twentieth Century Fund suggests, to obtain a charter from the Federal Government.

The advisability of having an entirely new commission to regulate strictly stock-market practice should, however, receive due consideration. In so far as it takes the Federal Trade Commission out of Wall Street, the amendment is sound. The commission has too much to do to have to keep its eyes out for the manipulative pools and other banned devices for boosting or depressing stock prices. As for changing the plan to give the Federal Reserve Board power over margin business, the Senator's plan is arguable. Nothing has pleased the board more than the prospective acquirement of this authority. It would come to the Federal Reserve System as a powerful aid for general credit control.

Senator Glass's reason for deposing the board is that he does not wish to see it get mixed up with stock gambling. He invites the reply that there is equally no reason why a government commission should get mixed up in stock gambling. The fact is that speculation is an essential feature of the credit system. If it is to be regulated at all, as there is not the slightest doubt it should be, regulation should be reposed in the agency which has most to do with credit control. Under new-deal legislation such control is divided between the Reserve System and the Treasury.

If, when the emergency period is over, the Treasury resigns its present hold on the credit market to the Federal Reserve System, where it formerly belonged, then the system should certainly have the authority over margins which is vested in it by the Fletcher-Rayburn bill. If, however, the Government (not necessarily the Treasury) assumes more and more authority over money and credit, as many people hope it will, then there would be every reason for turning the supervision over margin requirements to a government commission as suggested by Senator Glass.

The intrusion of the Glass amendment will probably make for delay in enacting stock market reform. But the subject is of such vast importance that the welfare of the country can afford delay provided reform eventually gets on the statute books.

Gun and Gavel

"JERSEY JUSTICE" takes on a new aspect with the testimony of a judge that he had to have a gun as well as a gavel while on the bench. Former Judge William B. Harley, of the Passaic County Common Pleas Court, testifying at a legislative investigation of alleged political corruption in that State, declared that he "had to carry a gun on the bench" because of threats against his life by a political ring for which he declined to do judicial favors.

His appointment, he declared, had been secured only after he made a "campaign contribution" of $25,000 to help liquidate a "deficit" of the Passaic County Republican Committee. When he refused to quash indictments, release a kidnaping suspect and issue a pistol permit to a narcotic peddler, he received telephone threats against his life, had to have a police guard at night, a special watch against bombs in his garage, and finally resorted to arming himself on the bench.

An armed judge on the bench raises interesting implications. If a gun as well as a gavel is necessary, why not take the next logical step and substitute a coat of mail for judicial ermine? If those who are supposed to be part of the law-enforcing machinery cannot obtain security even for themselves, what are the chances of their assuring it for the rest of us? Republican machine rule in New Jersey seems to have out-Tammanied Tammany.

How much lower must the judiciary sink before an aroused public opinion demands that soiled ermine be sent to the dry-cleansers and new methods of choosing judges be established? The New Jersey judge's testimony is the strongest argument for a nonpartisan judiciary selected not by a party ticket at an election nor by an appointment depending on a political boss. It is to be hoped that the reverberations of this testimony reach not only the public ear but the ear of lawyers and of bar associations, for confidence in the legal profession is at stake too.

Prayers for Profits

"WE ARE indeed devoutly thankful for present mercies, but may I add that for what I hope we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful." These words might have been taken from a benediction. Actually they are part of an address delivered by a leading arms maker to his shareholders recently.

The speaker had just alluded to the depression from which the armaments business has been emerging—no doubt swiftly—in the last troublous year. Otherwise "present mercies" might be read as meaning a continuation of an all too precarious peace. In its context, however, the phrase is more likely to be interpreted as referring to the military operations of Japan in the Far East, to the slaughter over South America's Chaco, to the "jitters" in Europe. It is conceivable that armament hawkers, gathered together to consider their profits, might speak of these things as "mercies."

Similar remarks may be found in other addresses. They mark as sharply as anything could—unless it be the trade of arms with enemies in war time—the beautifully detached view with which the arms vendor regards humanity. They illustrate equally well the way in which the interests of one industry in particular oppose the interests of mankind generally. What men fear, these interests welcome. What men call blessed, these interests oppose.

Yet even arms dealers know the wordings of prayers: "For what I hope we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful." But, as if even he were conscious of the ironic humor of the situation in which he found himself, the speaker of these words added: "And I say this in no irreverent spirit."

Maybe not. But no doubt many readers of his address, recalling the betrayals of peoples to the gods of dividends and counting the millions who perished in the last arms makers' heaven, will speak another prayer: "From what they hope we are about to receive, may we mercifully be delivered."

Two Views on Cuba

IN A recent edition of the Monitor, Mr. George Howland Cox presented with praiseworthy objectivity two interpretations of the Cuban tangle. One might be called an official interpretation, and this is the view of recent events in Cuba held by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs. The other belongs to those who believe that a social revolution is taking place in Cuba and that, therefore, the policies of the United States with respect to Cuba do not fit the case.

Whether events in Cuba justify such antithetical opinions or not is beside the point. The facts are that two points of view, as apart as the poles, exist, and that the Assistant Secretary of State in a recent radio address ignored all other opinions than his own and asserted, "I can assure you that nothing which you should know in order to form an unbiased opinion of the policy of this Government has been concealed."

In seeking to explain why the United States had not recognized the Government of Grau San Martin, Mr. Welles stated, among other things, "Furthermore [that] Administration had no program nor policy to pursue." It is difficult to characterize this statement as anything but an expression of prejudice and a manifestation of blindness. Grau San Martin and his followers did have a program and a policy. But even assuming that outsiders were unaware of these, there were the actual presidential decrees to prove conclusively and objectively that his Government had a social sense and goal.

Regardless of the merits of the case and countercase, it would seem unwise for the United States to gamble its whole Latin-American program on the chance that the official view is the correct one. Among those who disagree with Mr. Welles are outstanding Latin Americanists in the United States, including many who know Cuba inside out. Recent developments in Cuba and rumors to the effect that there is a growing sentiment for the return of Dr. Grau indicate clearly that the Cuban question is just as far from being solved as when Machado fell. Great wisdom is needed. And the best policy for the United States would appear to be the one which is based on divergent points of view rather than on one alone.

Square Roots and Square Deals

DOUBTLESS the imagination of scores of women is kindled by a recent story in the American press that Mary Spellman, after more than fifty years as a teacher in the Beaver Dam (Wis.) schools, has been elected Mayor of that city.

The manner of that evolution is both picturesque and stimulating. Many of Beaver Dam's citizens learned the intricacies of square root from Miss Spellman. Recently these "boys and girls" laid political plans that were reasonably sure of success before they invited their prospective candidate to seek election. There was her splendid record as a teacher and the affection in which she was held by hundreds. That she won in the election, two to one over her opponent, testified that the foresight of her friends was clear.

Speaking of her new activity at the City Hall, Miss Spellman made a simple and logical statement of policy: "I suppose," she said, "a background of mathematcs will be reflected in it, which may not be bad because in mathematics we must see things clearly, understand precisely and figure straight ahead until we get the right answer."

It is improbable that many mayors will be drawn from the field of mathematics exclusively, no matter how brilliantly successful Miss Spellman's régime may be. Nor is it likely that many teachers of mathematics will aspire to such office. But few will disagree with Miss Spellman's opinion that a training enabling one to "see things clearly, understand precisely and figure straight ahead until we get the right answer" makes for good citizens, whether out of office or in.

The Casual Day

EVIDENTLY automobile makers *can* pay more, if they have to. At any rate, 5600 American workers have just added 10 per cent to their bread-butter-movie funds via the strike. Economists no doubt are cheered. When labor can afford to strike, things are getting better. Well, maybe—if you look just on the business side of the ledger. But on the social side you perhaps would like to see labor attaining its ends by more "reasonable" means; and capital paying (without being forced to) an honest price for recovery. An absurd hope? Uneconomic? You can tell how fast we are moving toward Christian economics by how much more or how much less absurd such a hope sounds now than it did last time you heard it.

Consonance

Poets need a League of Nations
Ending all their disputations
On the feet and meat of verse,
Fettered, formal, free or worse!

Then they'd write ad lib. or sonnets
Without bees in t'others' bonnets,
Smiling, each in benefaction,
Never scowling in detraction.

Each would hail Art's real expansion,
Fourteen points for free or scansion
(With of course a final court,
Sentencing—the other sort!)

E. E. C. S.

"'No Monkey Show,' Dr. Wirt is Warned," says a bright and early headline, as a committee prepares to question the Gary (Ind.) school superintendent. Dr. Wirt, having reported stories to the effect that President Roosevelt is merely playing Kerensky until a Stalin takes over the United States Government, evidently will not be allowed to sidetrack the discussion from revolution to evolution.

"The piano seems to be very hard hit in Germany," says Observator, of the London Observer, noting the decline in factory production of that instrument. Commenting on the same statistics, a London Times writer says films, gramophone and wireless (radio in American) are presumably "the greatest enemies of the piano." It remains for owners of sensitive ears to opine that the piano is pretty hard hit everywhere, and that sometimes it seems its greatest enemies must be those who hit it.

> Some say the United States is going Fascist, others say Communist. If it must be one or the other, our barber favors Fascism. "Imagine," he says, "trying to make a living with a razor among the Bolsheviks."

A first-edition copy of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has just been sold for $2600, said to be a record figure. It is commented upon as "one of the choicest copies which has appeared at auction, having all the required textual points, with the appearance of being unread from the day of publication to the present time."

If that's what makes a choice book, maybe we could write one.

> "Inflation Tide Spurs Plan to End Congress," a Washington report says. Before the monetary balloon bursts, shut off the air.

Wages and work are near 1931 levels, according to a business report that looks pretty good to us now, even if it wouldn't have in 1931.

The King's Three Gifts

ONCE upon a time there was a king who asked three fairies to give him three gifts; and the first gave him wealth, but that bored him; and the second gave him power, but that worried him, so he asked the third fairy to think the matter over carefully before giving her gift.

Now the third fairy was more experienced in human ways, and after deliberating some time, she said:

"My dear king, my gift is going to cause you some anxiety, and more trouble than all the rest of your kingdom put together, but that is the kind of gift worth having;" so she gave him three children.

Now the children were Alan, who was going on eight; and Phyllis, who was going on five; and the youngest (which was Nancy) who was going on three. And she gave these three children to the king with a swish of her wand—so. And the king was quite upset.

* * *

The king, you see, was not used to children. He wanted the third fairy to take back her gift, but she had vanished, which prevented expostulation.

"She might at least have made them even numbers!" grumbled the king.

The king had no interest in the children. To be sure, Alan looked a little like the king himself, and Phyllis had pretty rosy cheeks, but the youngest (which was Nancy) seemed to have no redeeming feature whatever. She was just going on three, and that was all you could say about her.

The king did not know what to do with the three children. It was hard to explain to people where they came from, and there were other difficulties. Everyone else in the kingdom called him "Your Majesty," but the three children did not call him anything but "Dad-DEE." He was not used to being called "Dad-DEE!" and it embarrassed him socially, so he summoned nurses and housekeepers and turned one wing of the palace into a nursery.

"Well, now," said the king with satisfaction, "we can forget about those children and get back to the other gifts; when I think it over, power and wealth are not so bad as I had supposed."

* * *

For a while everything went much as it had before. The children played happily in the nursery. They seemed to take the king for granted. He saw them only at his royal breakfast. The youngest one (which was Nancy) sat right beside him in her high chair and ate her royal porridge, or else spilled it on the floor; while Phyllis sat on the left, and Alan on the right. This was all a good deal of trouble at first, but gradually the king got used to it; all except being kissed by all of them before he went to sit on his throne. They all expected to be kissed. Once he tried to slip away without it, but he could hear reproachful cries all down the gallery of state, particularly from the youngest one. So after that the king kissed them all.

The kissing was all right when there was nothing but porridge, but sometimes when there was honey and toast the king would be sitting on his throne, rubbing his cheek over some momentous affair of state, when he would find it all sticky from the kisses of the three children. Then he would think regretfully of them and of how unfair the third fairy had been to him. He came to dwell on this more and more.

He did not blame the fairy so much for Alan, the eldest; or for Phyllis, the next; but he did blame her for the youngest (which was Nancy). He estimated that it would be one year certainly, and perhaps two years before she would be old enough to learn how to kiss people without leaving honey and crumbs.

Another fault about Nancy was the way she kicked her blankets off. The nurses tried to arrange the crib so she could not do this, but often they were careless and she would kick them off anyway. She seemed to like doing this. It bothered the king a good deal. After a while he got so that he would supervise tucking her in himself, while at the same time he reproached the third fairy. It was a pretty cold winter, that winter, in the king's dominions, and the old castle was drafty, and after a while the king made it a point to see all the children tucked in.

* * *

Things went from bad to worse for the poor monarch. One night the eldest demanded a story and the king told him the tale of the Three Pigs, which made him late to a banquet. However, the lad liked the story and this unaccountably pleased the king who rather fancied the way he had told it himself, particularly the huffing and puffing parts. He improved on it the next night, and after that nearly every evening he told a story, besides hearing prayers. The boy's prayers were fairly long, because he put in relations, and the girl's prayers were fairly short, because she didn't. The youngest one (which was Nancy) was too young to say any prayers, which saved time; but she heard the king creaking about one night and after that he had to go into her room, too, and pat her on the head and kiss her doll. This was dreadfully ignominious for the king, but fortunately nobody was around to see, and it was dark anyway.

And the king found the children taking more and more of his time, so that he had to go to the zoo, and the circus, and arrange for tutors, and neglect his other gifts of wealth and power.

And one winter's night when it was very cold, according to his frequent custom he woke up and went around by himself to the three rooms where the children were sleeping to make sure that their blankets were all right.

In Alan's room the window was a little too high, so he closed it.

In Phyllis's room the window was a little too low, so he opened it.

But in the room of the youngest (which was Nancy) the window was neither too high, nor too low; but her head was down where her feet ought to be and her doll had tumbled out, and the bedclothes were all huppity-skuppity. So the king heaved a heavy sigh and tucked her in all over again; and all the thanks the ungrateful child gave him was the command:

"Tiss my dollee!"

So he did. And left her.

* * *

And when he closed the door he stood by himself, all alone, in the drafty picture gallery, shivering and wondering. He had on only his long nightshirt, trimmed with ermine, and his carpet slippers of royal purple, and the cold fastened upon his lean royal ankles (which were QUITE bare), and his breath was frosty; and there he stood, all by himself, instead of being safe and warm back in his soft bed, where he would have been if only the third fairy had not given him the three children.

But a queer thing had happened. The king tried to sigh, but he could not; he could only think of how fat the arms of the third little one had looked as she lay there with her legs up and her head down, and her bedclothes huppity-skuppity.

The king tried to pity himself, but he could not; he could only smile as he remembered the sleepy way she had murmured about her doll as she lay there.

The king tried to blame the third fairy, but he could not; he could only think of how quickly the child had gone to sleep after he had corrected her as to the direction of her bed.

* * *

"This is strong magic indeed!" muttered the king to himself, wonderingly. But then he forgot all about magic as his thoughts turned wholly to the three children.

"That boy is really a remarkable child!" he murmured to himself. "It is positively amazing that a lad of his age should make airplanes, and draw battleships; and he looks more like me, I believe, every day."

The king smiled proudly into the dark, and rubbed one ankle against the other.

"And that girl, I really think, is going to be talented," he whispered softly. "Even the Lord Chancellor is surprised at the way she sews and mends, and his little girl cannot even dress herself yet!"

The king smiled complacently into the darkness and hunched his nightshirt up more about his neck.

But then the king's smile deepened more than ever as he shielded his candle and started to walk down the drafty corridor.

"Yet after all," he whispered to himself, so softly that nobody could possibly have overheard him, "there's nobody in the entire city, or in the whole kingdom either, for that matter, who could possibly compare with that little going-on-three one; I mean the youngest one of all!"

(Which of course, was Nancy.) R. L. S.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Learning to Live Leisurely

WHAT are the millions of pay-roll Americans doing with the leisure hours afforded them by the NRA's shorter working day? Are they employing the time to read and study, to sports and outdoor recreation of various kinds?

Are they busy making their home lives more pleasant and comfortable? Or are they just waiting the opportunities . . . ?

An interesting answer appears in recent surveys made among the employees of some of the larger industrial concerns. With scarcely an exception, it is found that the shorter working day is already shaping society in a better mold.

Progress already made justifies the prediction that by conserving and spreading employment, the Roosevelt Administration is developing a healthier population and a more intelligent citizenship. . . .

Eighty-four per cent of the men and 68 per cent of the women included in the survey devote more time to reading. Newspapers headed the list, with magazines and books following in the order named. Fifty-nine per cent of the men devote more time to sports, the most popular being fishing, hunting, swimming and walking. More than 80 per cent of the women devote more time to housework and the preparation of meals, while an equal number spend more time working about the house. . . .

Just as the gradual reduction from the twelve and fourteen-hour working day that prevailed in the nineteenth century changed habits of living, and provided an expanding market for the products of every industry—by affording more leisure for the use and enjoyment—so a reduction from the recent prevalent level is having a profound effect upon modern society, and promises to have a most beneficial influence upon industrial development. . . .

In the professions, among the employers themselves, and in various walks of life there appears a sudden awakening to the fact that the American pace has been far too fast; that people were hurrying madly and blindly toward a goal that did not exist. . . . So many were so busy making money or making a living that they had no time to live, joyously, yet sanely. It is something of a paradox that it took an enforced leisure to teach people its true value.—*Daily News* (Los Angeles).

Lotteries

PUBLIC gambling, including lotteries, by legislation in this country has been adjudged against public policy and prohibited. This is the sober sense of experience. It is the fashion nowadays in the pressure of hard times to look for some easy way out of our difficulties and to look upon the sober judgments of experience as something to be thrown out the window—to borrow one of Editor Smith's expressions. Anything which has been approved by the wisdom of the past is looked upon as a species of old fogeyism that should be discarded by the newer and brighter generation.

In line with this policy there is talk of reviving the national lotteries that once flourished in this country to provide funds for relief. The necessities of the situation and the worthiness of the cause are counted upon to overcome the well-considered opposition that threw all such schemes into the discard.

In the past lotteries were so conducted as to become a public scandal. In these times, when public morality and official corruptions have reached new low levels, to revive national lotteries upon any pretense would be calamitous. We have lost our possessions, but let us hang on to our souls, what remnants may be remaining.—*Hightstown* (N. J.) *Gazette.*

A Bar by Any Other Name

DURING the fight on the Eighteenth Amendment, wets frequently declared themselves against the return of the saloon. In line with this sentiment, the new Illinois liquor law does its part by declaring that the words "saloon" and "bar" must not be used, which has meant much scurrying to dictionaries. Chicago hotels intending to profit as much as possible by the new deal in beverage consumption, are all equipped with fine new names for what are in fact their barrooms. We have it on the authority of the Chicago Journal of Commerce that the Sherman Hotel uses the word "tap," while the Palmer House prefers "café." The Drake and the Morrison continue "oyster bar." The LaSalle is a bit more elaborate, going abroad for the title "English tap room." The Bismarck has its "inn," and the famous old Congress Hotel has its tavern."—*Literary Digest.*

Criticism

HE WHO fears criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticized. The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched and criticized. To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle while the doers march on to victory. To hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it. Critics always have been and always will be, but to the strong minded they are a help rather than a hindrance. As the horse spurts forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism. Take your part on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone; look the world in the face and let the critics criticize.—*Household Management Journal* (Batavia, Ill.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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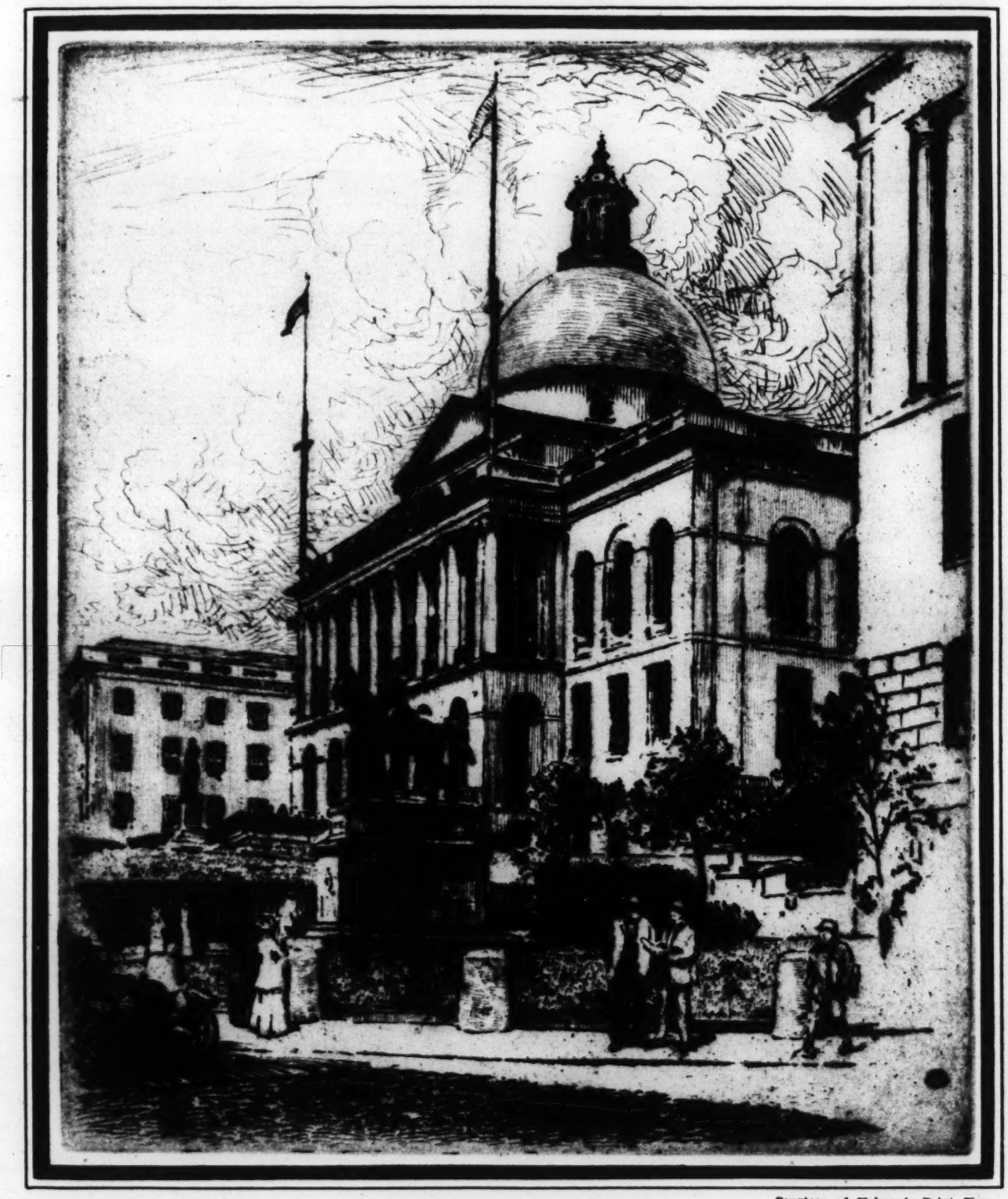
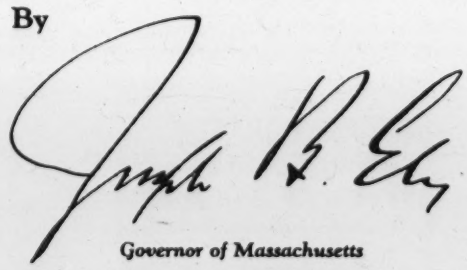


THE STATE HOUSE, BEACON HILL, BOSTON
From the Etching by Sears Gallagher

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop

Massachusetts Rides Out the Gale

By



Governor of Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS BEGAN preparing for the depression in 1917. I say this advisedly because I feel that the reorganization of the state government into the present departments, which originated at that time with the Constitutional Convention called for the purpose, has had much to do with the ability of the Commonwealth to ride the depression effectively.

I took office at a time when the energy conserved through intelligent arrangement of our state government and the preservation of our credit made this credit available for a soundly planned program of public works. So in 1931 we planned for the construction of roads and buildings, not alone for unemployment relief, but as a general stimulus to business.

Instead of cutting down on public construction as was necessary in so many states, we greatly increased it. During the summer of that year we placed in profitable occupation 10,000 men on the highways, 3200 men in emergency work clearing state reservations, parkways, and working to eradicate the mosquito from the salt marshes. We engaged 2500 men, who otherwise would have been out of employment, in the construction of public buildings. In addition to this direct employment, we furnished indirect employment to many thousands in the creation of tremendous quantities of material—stone, cement, brick, steel, and those fabricated articles that go into construction work.

It is safe to say that 25,000 men were put to profitable employment in 1931 by means of this program. But these figures do not take at all into consideration the enlarged building programs of the cities and towns, which in the aggregate, would probably double at least the figures of the State.

The population of Massachusetts is approximately 4,500,000 people, or one-twenty-fifth of the population of the country. If it had been possible for every other governmental unit of similar size at this time to do as well, it is my firm belief that the most distressing aspects of the depression could have been brought to an abrupt end. One state alone, however, could not stem the tide, and no such comprehensive program was adopted throughout the nation until late in 1933 when the war against depression entered into another phase.

In the meantime, how about the cost of the program we initiated in 1931? It is safe to say that everything built in Massachusetts under this program has been actually constructed at a cost from 10 to 30 per

Specially Posed for a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

GOV. JOSEPH B. ELY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT HIS DESK IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT THE STATE HOUSE

cent under the estimated cost of 1930. Out of the first $7,000,000 allocated to the construction of specific highways, we were able to save $1,500,000. As an instance of the decreased cost, in 1930 the Commonwealth had estimated an expenditure of $450,000 on one particular hospital building. When the building was authorized in 1931, the cost was cut down to $400,000. The Legislature appropriated $350,000 for the purpose, and the actual cost of the construction was $297,000. Throughout our program not an item has been constructed that was not needed either at the present time or in the immediate future, and all of these things have been secured at tremendously reduced values and have materially aided in the relief of the unemployed.

May I reiterate that the success of such a program depends almost entirely upon preserving the credit of the state and its municipalities in good times for use in bad times, and that if such a program could be universally followed, it would be a great permanent safeguard against the dire conditions of poverty and distress ordinarily found in times of depression.

* * *

Our efforts to combat the depression, however, were not limited to a public works program. In October, 1931, we appointed a committee of representative and outstanding citizens, under the chairmanship of Mr. William Phillips, now Undersecretary of State, to study the conditions of unemployment and to coöperate and harmonize, and thereby strengthen, the efforts of the cities and towns to supply assistance to those in need. The report of this committee and the work done during the course of its preparation have constituted a permanent landmark to guide our efforts for the future.

The attention of the legislative and executive branches of the Commonwealth, and those directing the affairs of every city and town as well, were constantly engaged in an effort to reduce the cost of government, and the success of such efforts is to be found in the fact that whereas elsewhere in the country conditions became rapidly worse, Massachusetts almost alone of the United States kept the depression at bay. Viewed in the light of later developments, this achievement in itself must be regarded as of major importance.

With the beginning of 1933 nationwide conditions had entered upon so critical a stage that the repercussions within the Commonwealth showed the inevitable reaction. Here in Massachusetts, after three years of declining revenues in our cities and towns, it was obvious that we faced a most desperate situation if it were impossible for the Commonwealth to come to their assistance. Then our splendid credit was used directly for the first time for that aid. The adoption of a national program of public works made it possible for us to change the emphasis of our own efforts, and from early in 1933 to the present time we have been directing our attention above all else to the preservation of our governmental credit.

Without such credit no government could relieve the tremendous suffering brought about by times like these, and the entire structure would indeed collapse. Accordingly, the credit of the Commonwealth has been drawn upon to the extent of approximately $40,000,000 in order that our communities might care for their own obligations in the relief and welfare of the unemployed.

The same careful scrutiny which characterized our legislative expenditures from the beginning of 1931 has been redoubled in the last year and during the present one. We have been faced with the practical necessity of practicing as well as preaching the strictest economy consistent with our responsibilities until such time as the notes and bonds created by the emergency are retired. The result has been a stabilizing of local conditions otherwise impossible. This result has been ably demonstrated by the figures for indebtedness of the cities and towns.

On Dec. 31, 1933, the total net debt of all our communities showed a reduction of more than $1,000,000 from the outstanding net debt at the beginning of the year. Even the temporary debt resulting from the emergency expenditures of the community showed a reduction of nearly $300,000.

This reduction showed two things conclusively: in the first place, it showed the extreme care with which the municipalities throughout the Commonwealth had been paring their expenditures to meet the conditions, and in the second place it showed that the privilege of borrowing from the Commonwealth through the Emergency Finance Board, formed at our suggestion during the legislative session of 1933, has not been abused.

* * *

Finally, the figures as to the tax rates of the local communities during this most difficult year of the depression were as gratifying as those on the indebtedness. It was conceivable that while there might have been a reduction of the indebtedness, there could still be an increase in the tax rates; nevertheless, the average tax rate of all communities in the Commonwealth for 1933 has shown a decrease of over 6 per cent from that of 1932.

It would be most unfortunate to give the impression that the measures outlined in this article have alone been responsible for a situation which causes the citizens of Massachusetts to look with pride upon the standing of the Commonwealth in the fifth year of the worst financial and industrial crisis of its history.

No words can do justice to the courage, patience and confidence displayed by citizens in every walk of life throughout this difficult period. It is to this spirit that I look with never-ceasing admiration and with an unquenchable faith in our future.

Many and grave problems still exist and others will come when they have been solved, but that they will be solved successfully cannot remain in doubt when one considers those which have been met and conquered since 1931. It will always be a source of the greatest satisfaction to me that I have been able to have a part in this page of our history.

Sonnet for a Season

By Carlyle W. Morgan

Spring—and forsythia's yellow radiance flares
In trim New England yards whose thrifty fences
Feebly restrain its blithe extravagances;
Somewhere the sound of labor at repairs
On battered eaves. Spring—and a thousand snares
Twine where the pleasant borderland commences;
Beware, the heart's or mind's best-armed defenses
That come upon one crocus unawares.

Autumn brings other autumns, winter rather
His noisy self, and summer brings her roses.
Only the spring rides far and wide to gather
Treasure wherever wanderer's wish reposes;
Spreading, perhaps as now near Yankee hills,
Old England in a field of daffodils.

'Regarding Crime—How Would You Stop It?'

Collaboration of Established Federal Agencies Plus an Awakened and Active Public Opinion Proposed as Means of Bringing Gangster Activities to a Speedy Termination

By Carroll Lake

"IF I WERE RUNNING the war on crime—," began the retired business man, surveying the other members of the One Topic Luncheon Club.

"There's the topic for today, gentlemen," interrupted the club president, the bank cashier.

"I've several pet theories of my own," interjected the salesman vigorously.

"As we all have," calmly stated the shoe manufacturer.

"You all know," went on the retired business man slowly, "that the United States has one of the finest detective forces in the world—and the average citizen knows next to nothing about it; some haven't even heard of it."

"And that is—public opinion?"

"No. The postal inspectors."

"The postal inspectors!" they echoed.

"Exactly. Their batting average ranks with that of any detective force on the face of the earth, barring none."

"Including Scotland Yard and the Department of Justice?"

"Including both of them. Now, I contend this great weapon against crime is too limited in scope; its use too restricted."

"Never heard of them," solemnly stated the consulting engineer after a brief moment of silence.

"That may be part of their success," put in the retired business man. "There is no shortage in the books of any post office that stays long unsolved. Look at the mail robberies that flare up in the newspapers, then quickly end in the federal courts. There is no trumpet or fanfare about them. The grim, efficient workmanship is what appeals to me. Look at the breaking up of the notorious 'Eagan Rats' in St. Louis, the smashing of similar gangs in various parts of the country—all because they had grown so powerful in their own localities they dared meddle with the United States mails. They were broken up, by whom? The postal inspectors."

"And your point is—?" inquired the salesman.

"That the postal inspectors and the Department of Justice agents should be merged into a federal Scotland Yard, with far-reaching power and with the authority to assist any community where the local police are unable to cope with a crime situation."

"Scotland Yard does not enter local fields unless the local police request it," put in the shoe manufacturer eagerly.

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"Even now the Department of Justice is building one of the finest criminal records to be found," the consulting engineer added, musingly. "Many communities that have police forces send fingerprints and records to the Department of Justice. The result is that thousands of fingerprints go to Washington every day."

"And I have a supplementary idea," slowly and deliberately stated the air-line manager.

"You've the floor," returned the retired business man.

"We have another great force that has proved its effectiveness, for I was once a small cog in that machinery, but it is now more or less dormant. I refer to the army intelligence service."

"Why the army intelligence service?"

"It is one of the few organizations which can really work in secret. Scores of civilians in each district can be on the army pay roll for years and few know the identity of any of them. They phone in and report only by number. They can move in absolute secrecy and their effectiveness is astounding. Then there are the reserve intelligence officers, always available for service. The organized naval intelligence could be utilized the same way."

"I get what you mean," broke in the salesman hurriedly. "You would have the military intelligence ferret out the facts about criminals and their activity and turn these facts over to the federal Scotland Yard? In other words, a highly organized Department of Criminal Investigation that, being under the army, would be freer from political manipulation and influence? That would work in its own quiet way, at its own time, irrespective of local police or the federal Scotland Yard?"

"Exactly," the air-line manager nodded briskly. "The possibilities are tremendous. Many large criminal gangs are headed by men who 'belong' to the so-called top strata of our social and business life. The local police can't touch them. Their tentacles reach out into politics, and then into the police departments and into the courts. You can go into any criminal court and look over the staggering numbers of cases dropped and never brought to trial. The average policeman is fine and upright, but what can he do when his superiors are politically controlled? Now, gentlemen, this is a harsh indictment of our social set-up. It is something a federal Scotland Yard, backed by the army intelligence service, would not be afraid to tackle. They wouldn't hesitate to run down a captain of industry or a leading member of the local bar or the highest placed politician in Washington."

They all quickly nodded their agreement.

"And there is another thing we mustn't forget," exclaimed the retired business man. "And that is the thought of the people. We don't half support our local police. We are afraid of the underworld and its threat. We are afraid to serve on juries in murder cases. We are afraid to appear as witnesses against known hoodlums and racketeers. Why? Because we lack the moral courage of our convictions. We are afraid the police aren't back of us; that right isn't right; that wrong is right. We are afraid that fear and doubt are the reality. I tell you, gentlemen, we are passing through a mighty serious episode in American life. Our forefathers went through it, but they had the courage of their convictions. They weren't afraid. They found there were many other men who felt as they did, and they banded together, and stamped out crime by rigorous methods. We can do the same, but we have to clear up our own consciousness of what is right and what is strength, first of all."

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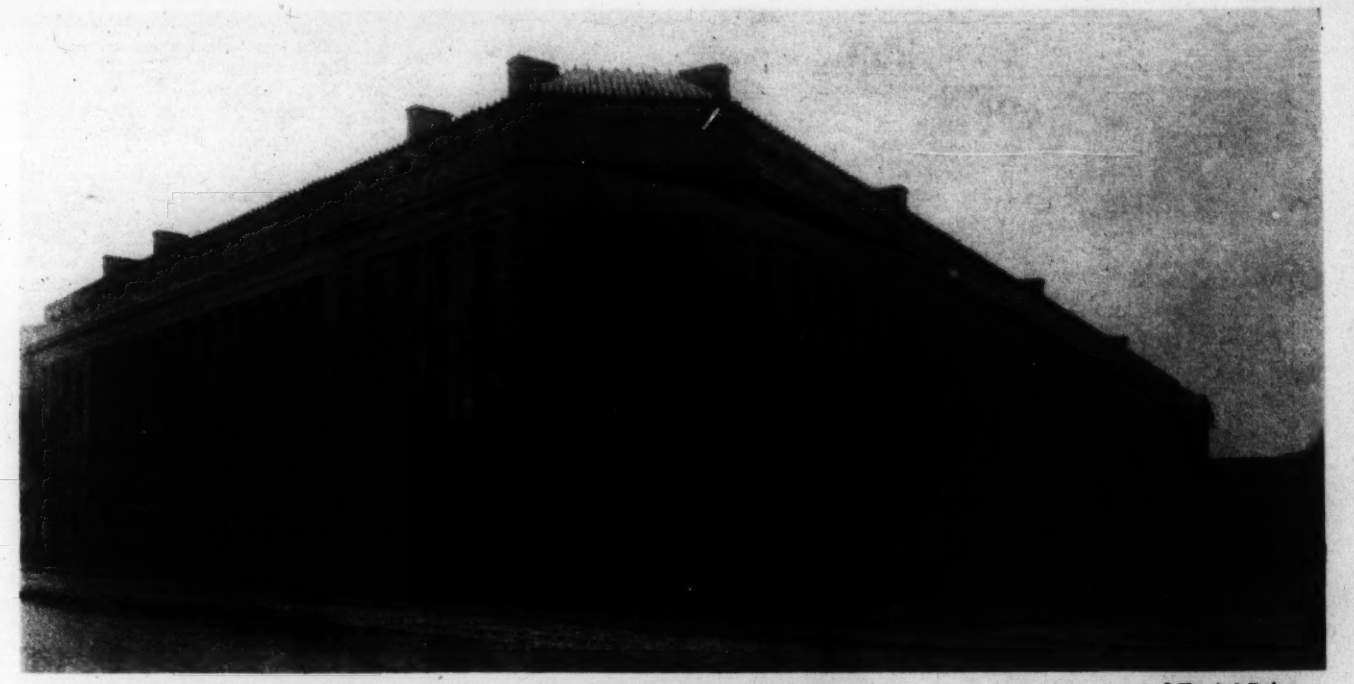
"What do you suggest?" the salesman asked. "We all know your indictment is well-founded and correct, but everyone is looking for a way out. You say we need courage and the will to end all this criminal activity. Let me tell you how one man cleaned up a notorious county. You all have heard of 'Bloody Williamson County,' in Illinois. Williamson County is in the coal belt—and some of these miners are pretty tough. Some booze gangs got in there and organized. Murder followed. The forces of order imported a man named Young, who had served as a revenue agent in the mountains of Tennessee. He started to clean out the gangs, but was killed in a spectacular duel in Herrin with a couple of deputy sheriffs. Then the better element was without a leader, so the gangs got to fighting against each other, for want of anyone else. The bootlegging group rallied around the Shelton brothers; the rougher, more vicious hoodlums looked to Charlie Birger for leadership. Then began a real reign of terror. Armored trucks roamed the highways. Airplanes bombed each gang's headquarters. Murder was rampant. The cold-blooded slaying of a young state policeman, Lory Price, and his wife aroused the nation. Next came the murder of the Mayor of West City, a big, gentle, 300-pounder. A young lawyer named Coleman, still in his early twenties, I believe, announced he was going to run for sheriff. He had played tackle on the University of Illinois football team. He had as much courage as he had size, and he was a whopper of a man physically. The rougher element didn't

(Continued on Page 14)



© Harris & Ewing

NEW BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ewing Galloway

HOUSING ONE OF WORLD'S FAMOUS DETECTIVE BUREAUS

Home of Scotland Yard in London, the Activities of Which Have Placed It High Among Similar Institutions in the Great Cities of the World.

Left—Wide World. Center and Right—© Underwood & Underwood

PROMINENT IN FEDERAL CRIME DETECTION

Left—Brig.-Gen. Alfred T. Smith, Head of Army Intelligence. Center—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice. Right—Kildroy P. Aldrich, Chief of Postal Inspectors.

'Laugh, League, Laugh!'

Derso and Kelen, Self-Appointed Cartoonists Laureate of International Conferences, Help Statesmen of World to 'See Themselves as Others See Them'

By Mallory Browne

"MARVELOUS, A BIT OF THE OLD WORLD." © Derso & Kelen

This Was the Design for the Menu Card of the Annual Banquet, 1933, of the Anglo-American Press Association at Paris. Lower Left Is M. Chiappe, Former Prefect of Police and Guest of Honor. At Extreme Right Is Robert Scott, London Times Correspondent and President of the Association.

WHEN ONE HAS HAD HIS HAT knocked off by a well-aimed ink bottle, he does not normally turn around and admire the accuracy, skill and grace of his assailant—particularly if the hat happens to be a high silk "topper."

Yet this is precisely the achievement of Derso and Kelen, unofficial caricaturists of the League of Nations. They have done little else for the last 12 years but fling figurative bottles of ink at the Presidents, Premiers, Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors of every country in the world—and today these very statesmen are among their most enthusiastic admirers and friends. Charging pen in hand across the green baize tables of every important international conference since 1922, Derso and Kelen have unhatted hundreds of dignified delegates, only to disarm them immediately and forestall, in nearly every instance, all rancor or resentment.

How is it done? The cartoons themselves reveal the answer once the history and significance of the collaboration of the two caricaturists are known.

Alois Derso and Emeric Kelen are both natives of Hungary. Both studied art in Paris, and returned to Hungary, only to leave it again following the revolution of 1918. Meeting for the first time in the corridors of the 1922 Lausanne Conference, they soon formed the partnership that has continued uninterrupted ever since.

Perhaps it was their satirical muse that whispered in their ears the important rôle to be played in post-war diplomacy by international parleys; at any rate they foresaw the series of political and economic gatherings, and from the first grasped the potentialities of becoming the caricaturists of conferences.

What is a caricaturist? According to the dictionary, a caricaturist is one who draws or paints pictures of people or situations, exaggerating certain characteristics until they become ridiculous. Mr. David Low of the London Evening Standard, who is generally acknowledged to be the greatest modern caricaturist, calls caricature "an essentially disrespectful art," and indignantly denies that the caricaturist "has any moral obligation to his fellows but to throw bricks at them"!

"Caricature is essentially an art of complaint and disapproval," Mr. Low asserts. And if one points out that in good satire there is in the background an appreciation of beauty and goodness as a contrast to the ugly and ludicrous, he retorts, "Let it keep in the background!"

At the same time Mr. Low declares, in a foreword to "Modern Caricaturists," by H. P. Westwood: "The list of great caricaturists is also a list of philosophers. . . . The basis of all arts, said the Master, is truth. Satire, caricature and cartoon . . . are arts in which facts are presented, not as they are, but in an exaggerated analogical and phantasmagorical form; but none the less, in their highest practice, beneath the surface is found a substratum of eternal truth . . . after all, Truth and Good remain unimpaired, cleansed, even strengthened, by ridicule. Only humbug dies."

One might perhaps hesitate to apply the term "philosophers" to Derso and Kelen—although Low undoubtedly ranks them very high in his "list of great caricaturists"—but one cannot fail to be struck immediately by two outstanding characteristics of the artists and their work: they are extremely serious, even expert, observers of international affairs; and they are deep students of human nature as revealed by the various political personages of every nationality that frequent the shores of Lake Geneva.

Naturally all caricaturists endeavor to portray the character of their subject-victims. It is generally admitted, however, that very few cartoonists have succeeded as well as Derso and Kelen in catching that essence of individual nature and character which, more than mere photographic reproductions of the features, makes a likeness immediately recognizable. To achieve this they have made a practice of becoming well acquainted with their subjects, the various statesmen and delegates at the international conferences, before

© Derso & Kelen

PLENTY OF "GROWLS" AND "BARKS" FOR THIS "PORCUPINE"

The Artists' Conception of the Emotions of World Officials as They Approached the Reduction of Armaments Move in 1932.

Derso & Kelen

THE "SERPENTS" APPEAR TO BE "TANGLING THINGS UP."

Entitled by the Artists "The Modern Laocoön," the Money Issue Provides the Theme for This Modern Interpretation of a Mythological Tale.

HITLER: "IT'S YOUR MOVE, MUSSOLINI" Derso & Kelen

And the Duce Did Move, as His Recent Conversations With Dollfuss and Gömbös at Rome Have Shown.

attempting to draw them. With Derso and Kelen, there is no question of merely looking at these men—they listen to them as well, converse with them if possible, and try to learn as much as possible of their ideas on international problems.

The same is true of the problems themselves. The artists soon discovered that as the satirical historians of international conferences they must possess a sound understanding of the questions under discussion. Thus they became, in effect, accredited journalists of the League whose "copy," though caricatured and "sketchy," was no less authentic than that of many another expert observer of foreign affairs who slightly distorts, if not his facts, at least his perspective, to make his point!

It is to this practice of becoming well acquainted with international statesmen and world affairs that Derso and Kelen unquestionably owe much of their success and their ability to retain the admiration and friendship of their "victims."

But how do they collaborate—what is the secret of their partnership, unique in the annals of modern caricature? That was the question I pondered on my way to the sunny room on the top floor of a modern Paris hotel where Kelen lives and where they both work when not at Geneva, Lausanne, London or elsewhere.

A few moments' conversation furnished the key to the puzzle. Kelen, the younger of the two collaborators, is tall, solid, serious, dark, dominating; Derso is short, slender, quizzically smiling. Kelen is intent, with a rather heavy, unrelenting vigor; Derso is abstract, speaking and acting with an almost disconcerting suddenness. In other words, their opposite natures are complementary.

In their work as in appearance and character, they complement or complete each other. Kelen draws always direct from life; Derso never. Thus, when it was proposed to make a sketch of me—but only after we had conversed together for nearly four hours—Kelen immediately set grimly to work with pad and pencil, while Derso continued to talk and joke with the "model."

After a few moments he went over to his partner and, looking over his shoulder, made a few terse comments as the other continued to sketch—"The nose should come farther forward, in the Anglo-Saxon manner!" "The head ought to be higher," "give the eye a more searching glint," etc. Then he vanished into an adjoining room and, before Kelen had finished carrying out his suggestions, he reappeared with a remarkable likeness sketched entirely from memory.

It is in this way they always work, although usually Derso, instead of doing a separate sketch, makes his changes, corrections and additions on Kelen's original, which may thus pass back and forth a dozen times before it is finally completed to the satisfaction of both. There is seldom any serious disagreement, for long years of experience have shown what are the strong and weak points of each.

When it comes to evolving ideas for cartoons, however, there are sometimes hours of heated, if always friendly, argument. Eventually accord is always established—otherwise, of course, collaboration would be impossible. It should be remarked, though, that each of the artists keeps intact his individual freedom and right to produce and publish caricatures separately under his own name as he pleases.

Another significant phase of their work is seen in the illustrated menu cards done for such political gatherings as the banquets given annually by the journalists accredited to the League. It has become traditional at Geneva that Derso and Kelen design these cards, and that the statesmen who are guests of honor at the banquets take them as a text from which to speak. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Derso and Kelen's menu cartoons portraying in keenly amusing caricature the principal problems of successive League Assemblies, have played a primary rôle in that institution's efforts to draw the nations closer together.

PEACE: "HE LOVES ME . . . HE LOVES ME NOT . . . HE LOVES ME . . ." Derso & Kelen

There Appears to Be a Bit of Uncertainty in the Attitude of Peace as She Plucks the Leaves From Hitler's Olive Branch.

Drawn Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"WELL, WELL, THEY'D MAKE A FINE AQUARIUM."

Cartoon in Which the Artists, Derso and Kelen, Represent Themselves as on an Exploration, in Diving Suits, of "Troubled Waters."

AND HERE'S A "MERRY-GO-ROUND" © Derso & Kelen

Design for Menu Card of the Dinner of the International Journalists Association on the Occasion of the Fourteenth Assembly of the League on Oct. 10, 1933. It Is Entitled "The Roundabout."

Will Japan Go Fascist?

The "Kodo" of the Land of the Kimono Resembles the "Fascismo" of the Land of the Black Shirt, But There Are Striking Differences in the Japanese and Italian Forms of Government

By Harold Scott Quigley

Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, and Author of "Japanese Government and Politics."

SINCE 1930 TWO PREMIERS, a former Minister of Finance, and a leading industrialist have been assassinated in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. In each instance the assassins proved to be young men; all of them belonged to patriotic societies and claimed to have acted out of patriotism. In one case the assassins were low-ranking military and naval officers, with whom was associated a band of farmers.

Evidence at the trials proved that the conspirators had planned the death of other important figures, including Prince Saionji, last of the Elder Statesmen, and Count Makino, closest adviser in the Imperial Household. At the trial of the officers, conducted by courts-martial, the courts were flooded with petitions for clemency and the most severe sentences were 15 years in jail for the naval men and four years for their army confederates. This astonishing series of attacks upon the current régime, justified by the participants as an effort toward political regeneration, is being viewed by many in Japan and abroad as a forecast of Fascism.

When Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, at his first Cabinet meeting in 1931, following the intervention in Manchuria, was asked: "Who is to be your Foreign Minister?" he pointed silently at Gen. Sadao Araki, the Minister of War. His prophecy was a correct one. General Araki pushed the war in China and diplomacy in Geneva. Too new to politics, and too uncompromising, to be selected for the premiership when Inukai was shot, he was, for two years, the man of the hour in Admiral Saito's Cabinet because he represented with ability and reckless courage the spirit now dominant in the younger military and naval officers, who frankly desire to destroy the Diet and the political parties and to set up a purely military government.

Curiously enough, General Araki was an "unknown" when the Manchurian case came up. He is not a member of the Choshu clan, long powerful in army circles, but has risen to eminence through an extraordinary capacity for military command, a profound knowledge of Manchurian affairs, a high devotion to moral principles, and a reputation for exalted patriotism. He is a member of Baron Hiranuma's National Foundation Society *(Kokuhonsha)*, the most distinguished of all exponents of aggressive nationalism.

General Araki, as quoted in the Japan Chronicle of March 16, 1933, rejects the imputation that Japan has "gone Fascist" or is en route to Fascism. His doctrine is that of *Kodo*, which he takes great pleasure in expounding. To quote him briefly: "Kodo may be defined as the harmonious fusion of the true spirit underlying the foundation of the country and the great ideal of the Japanese nation. It is of such substance that it should be spread all over the world, every impediment being brushed aside, if necessary, by force." He identifies racial spirit with national morality, which is a compound of "fairness and openness, benevolence and humanity, courage and decision." It is Japan's mission to go on making history by the application of these virtues.

THE EMPEROR ARRIVES — J. Jay Hirz

Hirohito Visits the Naval Officers' Club on the Occasion of the Twenty-eighth Aniversary of the Japanese Navy's Victory Over the Russian Baltic Fleet.

The shift of the important Ministry of War to Gen. Senjuro Hayashi has made less change in policy than is generally believed, for Araki's successor has already announced his belief in the philosophy of "Kodo."

* * *

The present crisis, according to General Araki, has arisen out of a waning of the national spirit. Frivolity is rampant, profit-seeking has replaced the effort for social welfare, politicians forget the state in their competition for party advantage. Meanwhile, he avers, the rest of the world, China included, views Japan with contempt. Manchuria is an alarm bell, awakening the nation to a reassertion of its mission. Before a revivified Dai Nippon lies the whole Far East—China a "scene of civil war," India "in dire misery under Britain's oppressive rule; Central Asia, Mongolia and Siberia in the strangling claws of the Russian eagle"—and in none of these is *Kodo* to be found. Across the Pacific lies America, "professedly wedded to justice and humanity, but what is one to make of her foreign policy and her operations in Panama, Nicaragua, Mexico, and other countries of Central and South America? It is Japan's sacred mission to spread *Kodo* and protect her neighbors."

Quite clearly, *Kodo* and *Fascismo* have in common the "complex of history and aspiration for the future, suffused with a fog of windy rhetoric, ennobled by a fervor of religious faith and debased by the smug egoism which stands for 'my country, right or wrong'," as it is expressed by Prof. H. R. Spencer in his book, "Government and Politics in Italy."

Leadership of militant nationalism in Japan naturally falls to the military services. They have enjoyed the highest political and social position throughout the Restoration era, which dates from the overthrow of the feudal system in the middle of last century. Possessing the right to advise the Throne directly, and monopolizing the Ministries of War and the Navy, the Supreme Command is constitutionally competent to go over the heads of the Cabinet on questions of national defense.

This power, anomalous in a country which claims to rank as constitutional, has been used effectively on several occasions. But in 1930 it failed to prevent the signature of the London Naval Treaty, due to Premier Hamaguchi's vigorous assertion of civilian control over foreign policy, an assertion which led to his assassination, though it was supported by Prince Saionji and Count Makino. Ever since that failure the discomfited services have sought an opportunity to restore their prestige and to check the pretensions of the Cabinet to control of policy. But it is inadvisable to consider their attitude as wholly selfish. Rather is it rooted in the confidence that they, by nature and tradition, are the keepers of the people's conscience as well as their protectors. General Araki's theory and policies, though not unanimously supported, express in general the views of the services.

A second and related element in the nationalist movement is made up of the so-called patriotic societies. These today are legion, some nation-wide and distinguished in membership, others small and limited to a particular group interest. While military and naval officers belong to these societies, they are not military organizations. However, the most famous of them, the Kokusuikai, has adopted a military uniform and has elected high military and naval officers to all important positions. Entertaining high ideals, which might well be regarded as a variety of interpretations of Araki's *Kodo*, the societies have often suffered in reputation for their brutal measures in repression of liberal and radical groups and individuals. They afford a platform from which impressionable, sensitive young men may be incited to attack any movement opposed to traditional institutions. On the fringes of their membership are thugs who may be hired to maim or kill the leaders of such movements.

At present these societies are increasing in number, under the spur of jingoism and the example of departures from democracy in European states, and they are entering into federations, a trend which is not only approved but urged by General Araki and his intimates. It is apparent that, in view of their common aims—to wipe out Communism, to reduce capitalistic influence in political life, to subordinate the individual to the state, and to extend imperial boundaries—these societies, in fact but not in name, constitute a Fascist bloc of imposing influence.

But would any Japanese dare to make use of such a bloc to destroy the Constitution? In other words, could there be a Japanese Mussolini? The cult of Shinto, enshrining the Emperor and the Imperial Ancestors as the divine leaders of an only less divine nation, would seem to answer emphatically in the negative. Although the Emperor governs only upon the advice of his ministers and other counselors, the preservation of the fiction of imperial

(Continued on Page 15)

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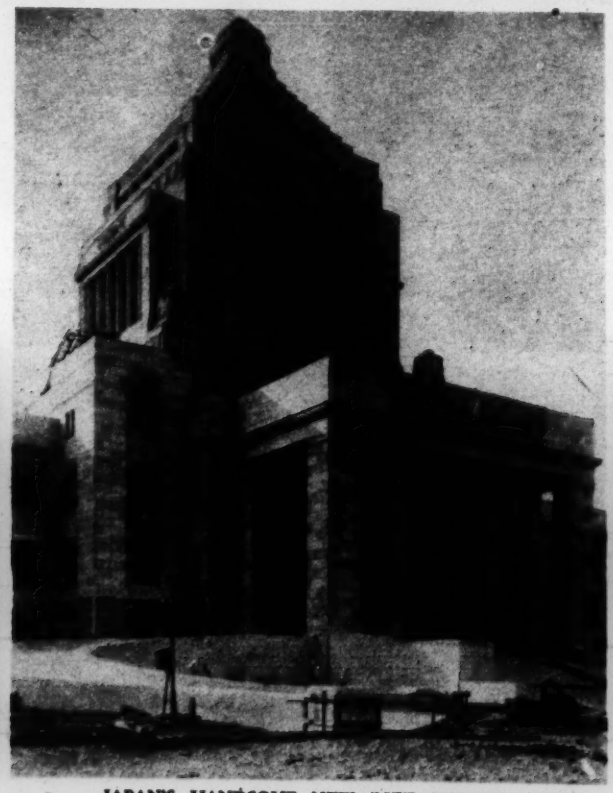
BARON HIRANUMA

Wide World
VISCOUNT SAITO



JAPAN'S HANDSOME NEW DIET BUILDING — Keystone

This Magnificent Structure in Tokyo Is Almost Completed and May Be Ready for the Coming Extraordinary Session of the Diet.

Wide World
EMPEROR HIROHITO

GENERAL ARAKI

Star of Self-Rule for American Indian Rises

Proposal of Communal Self-Government Embraced in Bill Before Congress Throws Into the Discard the Policy of Assimilation Inaugurated Nearly a Half Century Ago

By Joseph C. Harsch

SWEEPING LEGISLATION inaugurating the daring experiment of communal self-government and reversing the 50-year-old policy of assimilation for the American Indian is before Congress at the request of Mr. John Collier, crusading Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It constitutes what its author and sponsor believes should be the Indians' share in the New Deal and would, if enacted, provide the second great revolution in Uncle Sam's policy toward his Indian wards, and the one outstanding event in Indian history since passage of the Dawes Allotment Act in 1887.

The cornerstone of early policy toward the Indian was extermination. From 1887 to the present day it has been assimilation. Under that system tribal holdings have been liquidated, tribal culture dealt a fatal blow, and the majority of Indians turned into something resembling the white man far more than his aboriginal ancestor. In most cases the communal incentive has been supplanted by individualized selfishness.

So firmly entrenched has this system become and so far has it progressed in blotting out the old tribal Indian that Mr. Collier's sweeping and audacious program has left the Indian community and everyone interested in or connected with them bewildered and to all appearances speechless. As a result he has so far carried almost everything before him in a skillfully organized campaign to secure its prompt enactment.

The white welfare organizations indorsed it without a murmur because it was a "reform" program. Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, initialed approval on a brief summary prepared for him by Mr. Collier and secured a similar courtesy unofficially from the White House. In conventional legislative form it then became the "Wheeler-Howard Bill," named after the respective chairmen of Senate and House Indian Affairs Committees. In a series of swift committee hearings Mr. Collier championed it with eloquence and denounced its opponents with vehemence. Then, leaving his enemies branded in advance with the label, "exploiters," he sought Indian support in a series of seven great intertribal meetings in the West.

In view of these facts the bill is not now receiving, and is not likely in the future to get, the critical analysis which the importance of the issues involved justifies. It vitally affects the most colorful segment of American population and thousands of whites as well. Its issues should be examined and understood. Unless they are, there is a distinct chance that Congress may establish a radically new basis for the conduct of Indian affairs before the country knows what is going on.

* * *

The Indian problem of today goes back to the allotment act of 1887. That measure was conceived with the highest intent. It represented the best thought of its time, which was highly individualistic. Individualism was taught in the schools and preached from the pulpits. Therefore, naturally enough, individualism was applied to the Indian problem. The Indian was to be made a normal American citizen impelled by motives of individual gain, all through the simple device of breaking up tribal reservations into individual tracts and telling each Indian to start working on his little farm. Education would do the rest.

As everyone knows the plan failed to work out. Despite all the pressure toward individualism the "log cabin to the White House" motivation of the period never gained a foothold in Indian consciousness. He didn't want to go to the White House. Instead he sold his land where he could or leased it where he couldn't. In brief, the allotment act destroyed the native society, economy and organization, but failed to replace it with the white man's incentives.

Conditions were at their worst in 1929 when two high-minded Philadelphia Quakers, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads and Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, took over the Indian Office. Exploitation of the Indian was virtually unchecked and the morale of the Indian Service was shattered by a decade or more of indifferent administration. Four years later abuses had been stopped and many important reforms instituted.

One man, however, remained dissatisfied. Mr. John Collier, who had organized the militant Indian Defense Association in 1923, felt that Rhoads and Scattergood had managed to clean up the superficial abuses, but had failed to attack the one fundamental issue—the demoralizing system of Indian property management left over from the old allotment act. President Roosevelt decided to give him an opportunity to see what he could do. His answer is the so-called "Indian self-government" bill which proposes as a remedy complete reversal of the old policy, and substitution in its place of revived Indian communal property and responsibility. Just as the 1887 act expressed the individualism of that period, the new act is an expression of the collectivism which is rapidly becoming the most aggressive ideology of the present day.

At this point it seems only fair to state that Mr. Collier's administration in the Indian Office has been doing many things in addition to the framing of this new legislation. Therefore if an analysis of the bill leaves the reader in any doubt as to its wisdom, it should not be a reason for questioning his entire administration. His sincerity, devotion to the Indian, and continuous application to his task are universally recognized.

* * *

The processes which Mr. Collier's bill would set in motion can best be illustrated by a hypothetical example. A group of Indians, some owning a little land, others having perhaps some fractional heirship rights or nothing at all, decide that they wish to organize themselves into a communal self-governing corporation. They petition the Secretary of the Interior. Additional land is purchased for them and their present individual resources pooled. When certain minimum standard requirements are met they receive a charter and a "Federal Municipal Corporation" is staked out in some western state. Subsequently the community gradually takes over from the Indian Service responsibility for educational, welfare and health services, enforcement of law and the management of the tribal business enterprise—in the profits from which all members share alike. Such business in most instances would consist of grazing, lumbering, mining, oil production or the sale of Indian craft products. Individuals would have parcels of land allotted to their use but without title which would remain in the community in perpetuity.

In theory no tribe or group would be forced against its will to attempt such a communal experiment, but its optional character is considerably minimized by the great influence which the Indian Bureau wields over its wards. Under an eloquent and convincing commissioner such as Mr. Collier few tribes could resist the pressure if a campaign of persuasion were undertaken.

* * *

Such a system might very easily apply to the unallotted groups in New Mexico and Arizona where tribal customs and controls still have validity, where the communal economy has been very little disturbed by the white man and where the individualizing processes of the allotment system have made little headway. The reservations in this southwest section are still clearly marked off as administrative units and the white population has filtered in to no great extent. A pueblo today, for example, controls its own communal economy and the pueblo council handles many of the functions of government. With some help it could gradually assume more responsibility. This is the Indian country which Mr. Collier knows best and undoubtedly the best case for the new bill can be made there.

But the situation is quite different in the central and northwestern states where the great majority of Indians live. Here the allotment act has been in effect for many years. In most cases tribal life and tribal consciousness have been obliterated, reservations broken up and the process of individualization carried at least to the point where each individual wants to consider himself, and be considered, a citizen and an equal with the whites.

In respect to these sections one argument and one alone can be made for the "self-government" plan. It is that since the Indians are in such a dismal state because of the failures and miscarriages of the Government's program, they should have every opportunity for a revival. Hence the Government should buy them more land and start them off anew on a communal basis.

But against this supposititious hope that the double impact of self-government and reëstablished tribal lands would revive Indian life and well-being must be weighed five fundamental considerations. They are:

1. The Indians in this area do not want to return to communal life. Their economic activities are individual. The children are in public schools. The adults are citizens and participate in local affairs as citizens. Their ideology is that of their white neighbors. There

(Continued on Page 15)

What the Indian Bill Proposes

1. Collect the Indians again into groups and shut whites out of their reservations.
2. Buy them new lands with which to set up self-governing communal business enterprises to be known as Federal Municipal Corporations.
3. Allow such communal groups eventually to handle their own social, economic and municipal affairs to the extent of even controlling their trade and cultural intercourse with the outside world.
4. Protect their property against taxation or attachment or sale under legal processes.
5. Forbid in perpetuity the sale of tribal lands or the future allotment of such lands to an individual.
6. Vest title to tribal property in the tribe.
7. In brief, use the Indians as an experiment in the feasibility in the United States of small independent communal enterprises.

CIVILIZING THE INDIAN

From Top to Bottom—(1) United States Troops in a Surprise Attack on an Indian Camp More Than a Half-Century Ago. (2) A Typical Indian Village of the Earlier Days of the West. (3) Pueblo Indian Putting the Finishing Touch on a Piece of Pottery in the Making of Which These Indians Have Reached a High Degree of Skill (Wide World). (4) This Sioux Indian Working in His South Dakota Cornfield Is Indicative of the Efforts Which Have Been Made to Interest the Indian in Agriculture (Courtesy of Chicago & North Western Railway). (5) Eleven Indian Tribes Are Represented in This Group of Basketball Players at the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kan., the Largest School for the Higher Education of Indians in the United States (International Newsreel). (6) A Family of Indians in Their Modest Home in the Hills of Oklahoma. (7) These Three Young Indians Are Representative of the Type Into Whose Hands It Is Proposed to Give Ruling Power.

White-Winged

International Yacht Races, Such as of Good Will Between Nations

By Ver

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WHEN WU, A SHAGGY-HAIRED man of the dim past, broke off a limb of a tree and used its foliage as a sail to scud before the wind and so leave his chagrined fellow dugout paddlers far behind, he must have whooped with delight for he was the first of his kind to experience the strange poetic thrill of sailing.

Whether he could have foreseen the upheaval in the world that followed in the wake of his hollowed, tapered tree—itself a process of evolution from the even cruder raft—can well be doubted. With the coming of sail, the horizon was lifted for Wu's descendants and the whole manner and scope of civilized living moved a step forward. Another great advance might have been attained had Wu received the congratulations of his fellows at the end of the race and wished his defeated tribesmen "better luck" in the next encounter, for then he would have been the inventor of Sportsmanship as well.

Certainly, no man for thousands of years thereafter predicted that the coming of sail was the forerunner of a type of diplomacy among peoples in which private citizens instead of professional diplomats were the actors. Few realized even a century ago that white-winged pleasure craft, equally matched by reason of basic rules of design, would become argosies of peace and friendship in competition wherein good sportsmanship has been outstanding.

It is this particular type of informal diplomacy that will bring Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith and his new yacht Endeavour to the United States this summer with the avowed intention of taking back the America's Cup after the stiffest series an American crew and vessel can give him. He would not have it otherwise, for he is carrying on the friendly contest where Sir Thomas Lipton left off with his famous Shamrocks.

Lipton, who lost so gallantly that countless thousands in America were hoping that he might "lift that old mug" in the last of his hard-fought campaigns, was keenly aware of the importance of yachting as a meeting ground for representatives of nations. When he was building the Shamrock V for the last of his challenges, he said, "The friendly rivalry of international racing, be it between large or small yachts, is a thing that should be encouraged and this is also one of the ideals that prompts me to stick to my task, for it is my earnest desire to see America and Europe (particularly Great Britain) draw closer together, and in my opinion no sport can lend itself better to this than yachting."

Even before the sturdy metal ribs of the Endeavour took form, the press of the world began recording each step in preparation for the great series. Pictures have been printed of molding of the 70-ton keel of the British challenger, the building of the hull, pictures of her owner, of past races and of W. Starling Burgess, famous son of a famous designer of cup defenders, with a model of his American hope, the Rainbow, whose sturdy ribs are now taking shape at Bristol, R. I.

These are things that the average citizen, who is awed and puzzled by the intricacies of commodity dollars and gold standards, can readily understand. Here is friendly rivalry between representatives of two great countries, flesh-and-blood individuals who arouse admiration for not only their skill at the helm but for manly qualities much prized in a civilized age.

It can well be said of Lipton, who gained millions of friends—win or lose—that his trips to America did as much to help Anglo-American relations as any half-dozen career diplomats who have sat in White House easy chairs or upon logs at Rappahanock. He was a man of the people, once poorer than most men, who had retained modesty and the quality of human interest in his fellow men on gaining wealth. There may be hundreds of others scarcely known to the public who have retained these qualities, but his simple, straightforward character made him unconsciously heroic while in the limelight.

* * *

America liked him for what he stood for—the fine qualities of thousands of other genial British sportsmen—just as it honored its own Lindbergh for more than a great flight across an ocean. Unlike most diplomats, Lipton and the other international yachtsmen did not have to speak or act "for the benefit of the voters back home"; they spoke from their hearts always and acted in accordance with the dictates of courage and fair play. Such has been their reception in less than a century of racing that it would seem practical, in the cause of peace, if nations built more yachts and fewer battleships.

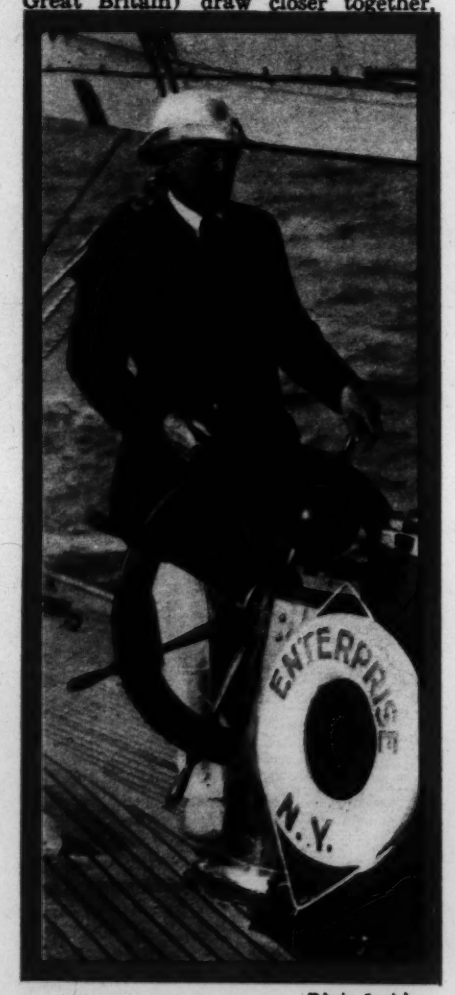
Compared with golf which began among the Scottish shepherds as early as 1450 and tennis, the early sport of kings whereof Shakespeare often spoke, yachting is a mere infant, although the history of sailing goes back to the beginning of civilization. It gained its first taste as a factor of international good will from its inception, for history shows that the first "jagt" was a friendly present of the Dutch to Charles II of England in 1660. Jagt, or yat, meant "swift vessel" and came from the verb *jagen*, "to hunt or to chase."

Charles II and his brother held the first recorded pleasure yacht race on the Thames not long after the presentation, but it was not until 1796, when 10 pleasure boats of the Bristol Sailing Society held a 50-mile thresh in the Channel, that organized yachting gained impetus, and even then yachtsmen had to prove that they were mariners as well as sportsmen, to belay the jibes of professional seamen who regarded sailing as an occupation and not a pastime.

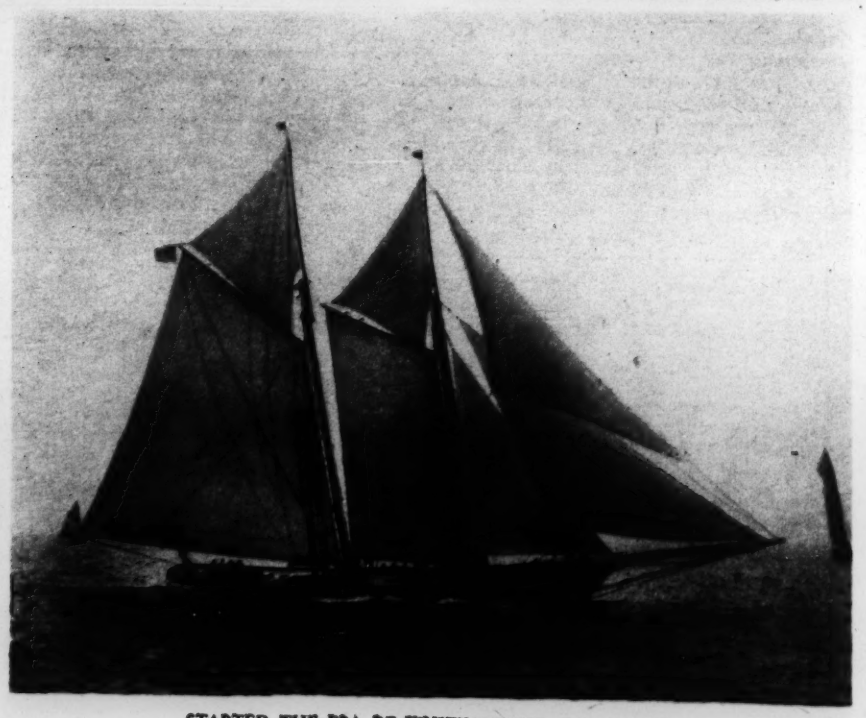
After that first exhilarating sail, when Wu held aloft the tree branch, the pleasure factor was lost sight of, for men were practical and translated new devices they stumbled upon in terms of food-getting and defense advantages. Wu's crude dugout, carved laboriously from a tree, was superseded by larger sailing canoes and vessels with keels that could drive into the wind.

In warfare, races were less thought of than fleeing from a strong enemy or attacking when on even or advantageous terms. Refinements in hull design became the turning point of empires. The swift, easily maneuvered ships of the English turned back the high-pooped, unwieldy craft of the Spanish Armada and harried the Caribbean ports and shipping. Even the first yachts were closely allied to naval affairs. In time of war, they mounted guns and served in coastal defense. One of them, the Water Witch, was so speedy and seaworthy that her hull design became a pattern for the British Navy.

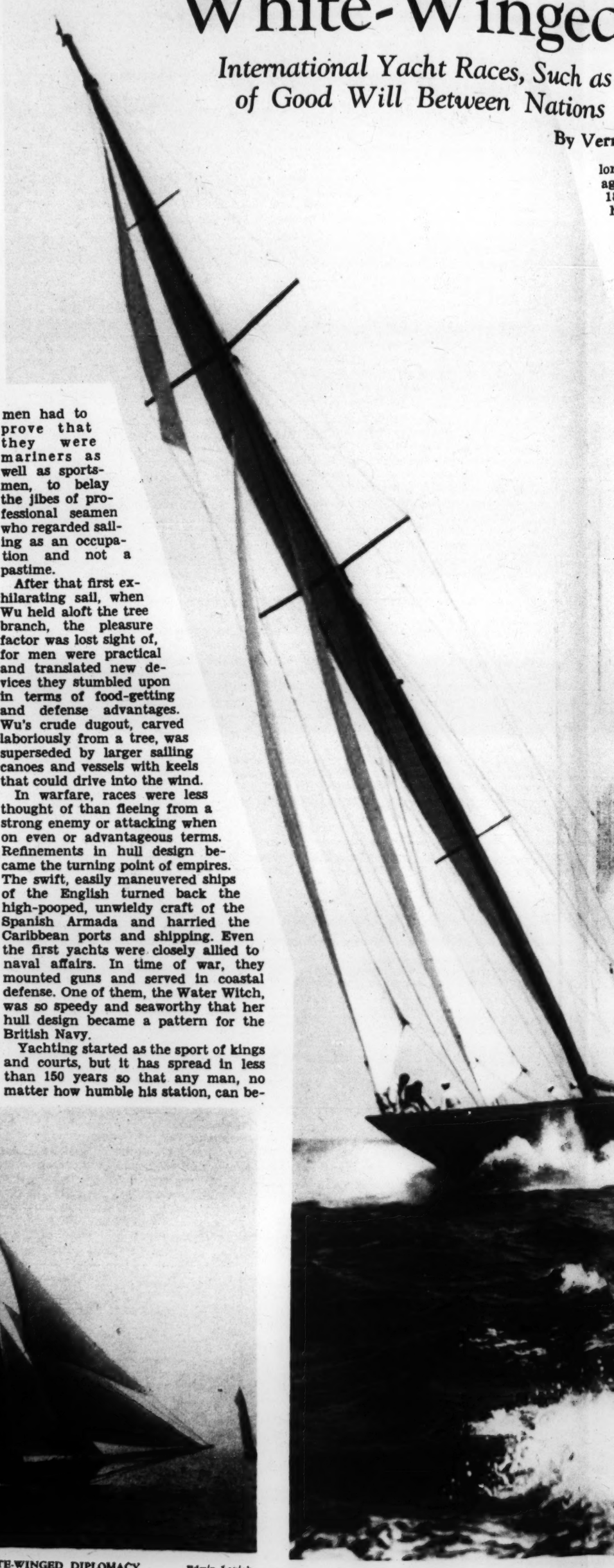
Yachting started as the sport of kings and courts, but it has spread in less than 150 years so that any man, no matter how humble his station, can be-



Edwin Levick
DIRECTS AMERICA'S CUP DEFENSE
Harold S. Vanderbilt Will Be at Rainbow's Helm in the Race Series This Summer.



STARTED THE ERA OF WHITE-WINGED DIPLOMACY
Crossing the Atlantic in 1851, the America Defeated 17 British Yachts to Win a Cup Which Is Now the Leading Challenge Trophy of the World.
Edwin Levick



LAST OF LIP
On the Solent, This Beautiful Vessel Was Sailed by Sopwith, the

ged Diplomacy

uch as America's Cup Series, Form Alliances ations Through the Medium of Sportsmanship

By Vernon Cordry

long to a club and race his own boat against others of similar design. In 1815, the Royal Yacht Squadron, with headquarters at Cowes, England, was organized and yachting gained prestige, social distinction and customs thereby. It grew up in courtesy as the sport of gentlemen and developed its own code of ethics and fair play. It taught, as other sports try to, that, while there is pleasure in wresting hard-fought victory, there is honor in losing graciously.

Along the Atlantic coast, shipwrights of the American colonies early learned to build stout, swift vessels to keep in touch with the homeland and to share in the wind-borne trade of the world. In building cargo carriers and fighting craft—and in sailing them—the pioneer seamen of America were without peers. But they were too busy in commercial pursuits to sail "just for the fun of it," so yachting got off to a late start in the New World. In fact, the first yachtsmen were ridiculed by the "bluewater" sailors of America.

There is some doubt as to which vessel was the first yacht in America. Some authorities claim that the Jefferson, built in 1801, is entitled to that honor, but most others concede that George Crowninshield's Cleopatra's Barge, designed and built at Salem, Massachusetts, by Retire Becket in 1816, was America's first.

The 1840's saw yachting organized in America. New York yachtsmen formed a yacht club in July, 1844. The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club was chartered the next year and the first international race in the western hemisphere was run off in 1849. In the meantime, New Orleans had organized a club, but it was not until 1866 that the Boston organization was formed.

The dawn of "white-winged diplomacy" came in 1851, when the America, a 101-foot schooner designed by George Steers, sailed across the Atlantic and defeated a fleet of 17 British yachts in a race around the Isle of Wight, and so brought home the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup—now known as the America's Cup—which has become the leading challenge trophy of the yachting world. It was such a stirring victory for American seamanship and shipbuilders that the august orator, Daniel Webster, paused in a speech before the Massachusetts Senate and announced it, saying, "Like Jupiter among the gods, the America is first, and there is no second."

But the British, bred to seamanship by reason of insularity and their great fleet of commercial and fighting ships, were not without stirring victory. In 1870, the British schooner Cambria, coming to the United States as the first challenger, raced James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless from Queenstown to New York. The English yacht won by 1 hour and 12 minutes, her time for the transatlantic crossing being 23 days, 5 hours and 41 minutes. In the cup series, however, she was turned back by the American schooner Magic.

Gradually designs changed and sloops took up the burden of defending and challenging in the America's Cup series. England matched craft by Watson, the Fifes and Nicholson against American vessels developed by the Burgesses, Nathaniel Herreshoff and William Gardner. New boats are no longer built for one contest, but take their place at the starting line in Class J races for years to come. Last season the challenger, Mr. Sopwith, sailed the Shamrock V, Lipton's last sloop, in a successful season at Cowes. In America, Harold S. Vanderbilt and Charles Francis Adams, leading American helmsmen, sailed in the meetings of the Vanitie, Resolute and Enterprise.

While the America's Cup series has gained the lion's share of publicity in international yachting, there are many types of smaller boats in which men of less fortune may meet foreign rivals, and in these classes the United States has not been so victorious.

An outstanding class in this respect was the Sonder boat series between Germany and the United States, starting in 1906, when the American boat Vim won. Races until the war were evenly divided. After the 1907 series, American yachts raced in Spain.

As a result of cordial relations established by the Spanish series, King Alfonso gave a cup for a transatlantic race of international character in 1928.

White-winged diplomacy suffered a setback by the World War, but since then boats of equivalent design have voided unfair advantages and skill of seamanship wins races.

Such has been the rapid change in ownership of the trophies in the smaller classes that no one nation has been able to keep title to them or boast of supremacy for long at a time. The Seawanhaka Cup, now a "traveling trophy" for the six-meter class, was originally put up for 15-foot waterline boats in 1895. England challenged and lost, but the Canadian boat Glencairn won and took it to Montreal. The Canadians kept the cup until 1905, when the American sloop Manchester of Boston won it back. It was captured by the Scottish Coila III and carried home, but the American Lanai regained it in 1926 and also brought back the Scandinavian Gold Cup.

The following year, six-meters from England, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Holland and Italy challenged in the United States for the Gold Cup and a Swedish yacht won. Then, to complete the invasion, the Norwegian Noreg showed its heels to owners of the Seawanhaka Cup and took it home after the race.

For the man who cannot afford a six-meter sloop costing about $6000 there are even smaller classes of one-design boats where competition is as keen as in any of the larger fleets. A Star boat, of which there are more than 700 in 31 countries, costs about $900, or less than the expense of fitting a rudder to an America's Cup defender. So numerous and widespread are these boats, which are less than 23 feet long, that it is said that "The sun never sets on the Stars."

Aside from the racing craft, there are hundreds of small-boat skippers who have cruised to foreign ports and made many friends. Last summer, while political heads of nations watched each warily, knocked the pegs from under currencies or built tariff walls, representatives of ten nations in 330 sailing yachts, 20 auxiliaries, 67 large motor yachts and 133 smaller motor craft were having a grand time at the annual regatta of the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club.

From Hankö the fleet moved down to Denmark for the Annual Sound Week of the Royal Danish Yacht Club, and after an interesting series of races, the 12-meters went on to Deauville and Cowes for other engagements. Gold-standard yachts raced with non-gold-standard craft, but first across the finish was the winner, regardless of the political import of currency battles.

This is but a sample of white-winged diplomacy among citizens of nations. On the blue Mediterranean, on the Great Lakes, at Bermuda—in nearly every part of the globe—these exchanges of courtesy are going on, paradoxically, in spirited battles between swift, white-sailed little ships. May they long continue and increase, for in sharing pleasure with their neighbors, they have found a sure road to mutual understanding.

Edwin Levick

WHITE HULLS AGLEAM, SHARP BOWS KNIFING THROUGH

No Racing Offers Brisker Competition Than the 6-Meter Division, an International Class for Less-Than-Millionaires.

ST OF LIPTON'S SHAMROCKS Edwin Levick

Sopwith, the Challenger Whose New Cup Racer, the Endeavour, Is Now Being Built.

Courtesy of Peabody Museum of Salem

INTRODUCED YACHTING TO AMERICA

Cleopatra's Barge, Built in 1816 at Salem, Mass. Note the Cannon and the Stars of the American Flag.

Wide World

TAKES UP LIPTON'S TASK

T. O. M. Sopwith, Who Seeks to Wrest the Cup From America. His Wife Will Be in the Crew.

Women Battle for Economic Equality

Much Progress Lost in Europe as Forces of Nationalism Issue Decrees; Women of Russia, Finland and Spain Lead in Privileges

By Phyllis M. Lovell

IF THE WOMEN OF EUROPE were to call a conference, if they were to sit round a table with sheets of blank paper before them, and if they were to be asked to write down what they considered most desirable of attainment during 1934, it is not improbable that they would write the same words. They would write "Economic Equality."

This is, of course, an exaggeration. There are countries in Europe where women think little or nothing about economic equality. Soviet Russia, for instance, does not think about it since Russian men and women are already economic equals. Finland does not think very much about it because the Finnish Constitution declares men and women to be equal and abides by the declaration, although the women of Finland are constantly watchful to safeguard their position. Spain does not think much about it, the new political franchise being, at present, so all-absorbing a subject. But the remaining countries of Europe, even the less advanced among them, think about it a great deal.

This does not signify in the least that Europe's women are self-seeking. It is highly probable, for instance, that if search were to be made among them, in no country would there be found women who, as a matter of urgency, would place the gaining of economic sex equality before the gaining of world peace. But it is because women know that the gaining of peace depends so largely upon the preliminary gaining of equality that they give equality an important place in their peace programs and, in season and out of season, press for its establishment.

It was Sir William Beveridge who, describing himself as a mere economist, said recently that at a time of national difficulty the "greatest caution" should be exercised in seeing that every public and private post is filled by the best person. He added that the moment the question of sex enters the door, the "caution" which permits the proper choice flies out at the window.

His attitude, of course, was that most generally adopted by economists, yet the warning is not heeded throughout all Europe. In circles which grow wider, the belief is spreading that elimination of women from as many as possible of the more responsible posts will in some way speed the return to prosperity.

In adopting this elimination policy, the National Socialist Government of Germany has led the way. German women have been eliminated from Parliament. At the general election of March, 1933, 30 women were returned. By the end of the year not one of them was left.

German women, especially those who hold political views which suggest possible opposition to the present government, have been eliminated from state and provincial departments, from municipal offices, from headships of public schools, and, in many cases, no pension has been allotted to them. The new state trade unions of Germany may not be represented by women delegates. In the schools and universities, propaganda against the employment of women has been intensified.

Germany, however, although undoubtedly the most dramatic, in that it has not been content to confine its eliminations to the ranks of the married women but has extended them to all women alike, is by no means the only European state which is countenancing the "flight of economic caution." The delegates, sitting around the conference table, their papers before them, would most of them have a tale to tell.

In Great Britain, municipal authorities, private firms, hospitals, even universities, are following in the wake of the Civil Service in accepting the theory that the elimination of married women, capable of earning good or moderately good salaries, will aid the restoration of economic stability.

In Holland, no woman who has not reached the age of 45 when she marries is allowed to remain in the Civil Service or in the large majority of teaching posts.

Equality of the Sexes Is Already an Established Fact in Finland and Russia.

The Best Man for the Job, Even Though He Be of the Opposite Sex.

Deprived by Ruling of Any Participation in Government the German Housewife Devotes All Her Time to Home.

In the Irish Free State, women are dismissed from all public services upon their marriage. In Sweden, a law passed in 1925 gave equal rights to civil servants, but a commission which sat three years later decided that, although the qualifications of both sexes ought to be the same, the pay need not be.

Swedish women, however, never ceased to agitate against such decisions and scored a definite victory when the Minister of Communications subsequently reversed them, granting women the right to rise to any position, however high, in the post and telegraph service, and throwing overboard all restrictions about training courses on the ground that "suitability, not sex" should be decisive in the case of all candidates.

A similar victory was gained by the women of Latvia in the summer of 1933 when, confronted with a parliamentary bill which would prohibit the possibility of married couples earning a "double income," they marched (metaphorically) upon Parliament behind their one woman member, Mrs. Berta Pihpin, and routed the proposal so vigorously that the bill was provisionally shelved.

Czechoslovakia has witnessed a whole series of skirmishes. Faced first with the decision of the Minister of Railways to demand a promise of retirement on marriage from each woman employee, and subsequently by decisions to deny the payment of compensation to teachers who retired on marriage, to deny women who managed to retain their posts after marriage the right either to promotion or pension, and to demand of them service on a day to day agreement which involved constant insecurity, the women rose under the leadership of Madame F. Plaminková, a veteran of experience, and, demanding redress, finally secured it in each direction.

In Bulgaria, the Minister of Education announced that, on Oct. 1, 1933, all women teachers—and, up to that time, women had held more than half the teaching posts in the country—would be called upon to resign in favor of men who had families to support. In Denmark, women teachers in at least one locality have been asked to sign a declaration, before appointment, signifying their willingness, should they marry, to give very few lessons and yet remain contented.

The prejudice of long custom is a more definite source of trouble. So is the lack of coördination, the lack of definite organization, among women themselves. But it would probably come nearer the facts and be more helpful generally if blame were lifted from all lesser causes and attached, purely and simply, to the obvious truth that nations, plunged in the stress of adverse circumstances, are tempted to retreat to thought levels out of which they fully believed they had grown.

Nationalistic thinking, war thinking, are the very worst kinds of thinking, so far as woman is concerned. Such thinking belongs to those periods of history which witnessed woman in the worst stages of servitude, and it is difficult to indulge them nowadays without at the same time dragging down all of freedom that woman has built up.

"Si vous voulez économiser, cherchez la femme," is a tempting cry in a moment of adversity, but, if that "dry economist," Sir William Beveridge, is to be believed, economies are more effectively made by insisting that the "best man" fill the best place, whatever it be, even if that person happens to be a woman.

Among the New Books

American Indian Poetry

Songs of the Tewa, translated by Herbert Joseph Spinden. New York: The Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, Inc. $3.

THE FIVE TEWA PUEBLOS of Tesuque, Nambe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara and San Juan constitute a linguistic group of the Tanoan stock. Their location in the Rio Grande Valley northwest of Santa Fe naturally brought them into immediate touch with the Spanish invader, but 400 years of contact with the whites has perhaps only served to consolidate and intensify their spiritual heritage. Dr. Spinden, while engaged in ethnological field work for the American Museum of Natural History from 1909 to 1912, transcribed the greater part of their song treasure, made interlinear translations, and in the present volume offers 50 poems translated with slightly more freedom and arranged in accordance with the European idea of poetic form.

They fall into three groups: Home Songs, Sacred Chants and Ceremonial Songs, and Magic Songs and Prayers. In simplicity, intensity and delicacy, although not in heroic grandeur, they represent Indian poetry at its best. The following lines (Song III) give some idea of their qualities:

In San Juan I wonder how my home is.
Surrounded by green cottonwoods my home is,
Now I remember all and now I sing!
Now I remember how I used to live
And how I used to walk amid my corn
And through my fields. Alas! What can I do?
—An Indian "Home, Sweet Home."

The specialist will naturally be more interested in the Tewa translations, but the general reader will derive both profit and pleasure from the first half of the book—an Essay on American Indian Poetry, in which Dr. Spinden asserts, with reason, that, just as we are indebted to the Indian economically for the plants which he tamed and perfected, so we may in the future be equally grateful to him for an æsthetic inheritance: of textile and ceramic art, painting, pottery, sculpture and architecture.

The Indian's poetry sprang from his relation to his cosmos, in which he felt himself a pensioner on the universal bounty. He never tried to transform or destroy his environment; he identified himself with it; if favorable he used it, if unfavorable he evaded it. Hence his religion contained an element of pantheistic animism; but in most cases he had progressed beyond his beast gods to the conception of the Great Mysteries, a spiritual First Cause, who was in many tribes endowed with the attributes of both Father and Mother of the universe.

Indian poetry is not, as with the European, an individual æsthetic expression; it is the servant of music and ceremony, and it belongs to the group. And since the drum was the principal primitive American instrument, it became the poet's task to adapt his measure to the drum rhythm. Hence the distortion, the terseness or intensity of thought, the frequent repetition and the interpolation of meaningless vocables which make some Indian poetry appear formless and vague. Dr. Spinden does not refer to the fact that tribal life was so thoroughly communal that a single word or gesture, which to the individualistic white man would require elaboration, could often tell an Indian a whole story. Poetry or song was to the Indian an especially powerful instrument of expression; it had a coercive power denied to prose. Thus some songs which seem like boasts are prayers. Again, the powerful descriptions of nature may be only appeals to its beneficent aspects. All these elements—terseness, repetition, simplicity, directness, the spirit of confidence—give to much Indian poetry something of the quality often found in the Psalms.

Dr. Spinden's Essay, bristling with examples of songs of tribes from Greenland to Patagonia, makes an excellent introduction to the study of Indian poetry. An Appendix of notes locating sources will also be found useful as a bibliography.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

In the Eye of the Beholder

Design, by Kathleen Erskine. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.
Breakfast in Bed, by Sylvia Thompson. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THESE TWO ENGLISH NOVELS are excellent examples of the precept that beauty—as well as ugliness—is in the eye of the beholder. Both authors have looked at substantially the same people, the same atmosphere, and similar segments of life. Mrs. Erskine, on the one hand, has looked steadily at and into the whole, and has found beauty and a faith in the reality of goodness; Miss Thompson has skimmed the surface with flippant satire, to find only fuel for cynicism. Of the two, Miss Thompson is the more experienced writer, and her superiority in technical skill is apparent throughout; but Mrs. Erskine has written the better book in other respects, chiefly as far as insight into character is concerned, and in the choice of a thought-provoking theme.

"Breakfast in Bed" deals with one day in the lives of several London families, hour by hour, from the time Big Ben rouses some of them at 6 until he finally booms his midnight epilogue. Lady Nicholson and her pompous husband are portrayed, in rather too acrid satire, as shallow puppets; their daughter, Clare, is shown to be more complex: a modern young woman desirous of peace, rebellious against hypocrisy, but confused and weakened by the problems of modern life; the weary round of each of the servants receives a degree of attention; and, for contrast, Miss Thompson presents concomitantly the shabby existences of the poor Cashmores and Findlays, who live a few blocks away from the Nicholsons, but who achieve a slight contact with them on this particular day.

Throughout the story, London is enveloped in a deep fog, possibly symbolic of the murky atmosphere which Miss Thompson's cynicism finds in modern life. The book is an example of clever craftsmanship, and the reader who likes brittle, sophisticated satire might find it amusing.

"Design," on the other hand, is a penetrating character study which happily soon overcomes its rather artificial beginning and shows evidence of an unexpected depth in its delineation of a number of very likable young Englishmen, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. The complicated plot is rendered rather incoherent at times by faulty construction, but the essential part of the book is its portrayal of definite individuals rather than stereotyped fictional characters. It deals particularly with the relationships between the Knights and the Mores, people of the type Galsworthy has made so familiar, and centers in a lawsuit involving the Socialist, More, in which Ted Knight and his father hold the opposing briefs.

Ted Knight, his cousin Elizabeth and More's daughter, Honor,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYLVIA THOMPSON

are among the most pleasing characters to be encountered in contemporary fiction, manifesting as they do an unusual degree of intelligence, good breeding and sound moral strength, which most authors have recently neglected to introduce in their characters. Eric Knight, Ted's younger brother, is under the lamia-like spell of Lilias More, Honor's mother, and Elizabeth's efforts to extricate him contribute further complications to the story.

Mrs. Erskine's gift for insight into character has ample opportunity for varied expression—it is her best attribute. But her theme, too, is a worthy one, epitomized in this paragraph about Ted: "Through love, not hate, came escape. Ted had found that way out. He had patterned his life to so sure and thoughtful a design that neither the beauty nor ugliness of material things could blot or mar it. . . ." A more experienced writer might have elaborated on this theme of "design" and handled it more skillfully and impressively, but not with more sincerity of effort.

MARION WEST

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Reader's Holiday

FROM THE RESPONSE to our remarks on becoming a writer, we gather that there is even more interest in the subject than we had feared . . . . From Mr. Royal Maulsby, in sunny (some of the time) Los Angeles, comes a letter which begins with some very kind remarks, and continues:

"But . . . (alas! yes, this is a 'but' letter. What others can a column expect?) . . . but for the first time you have provoked me to a protest. I refer to your two articles, 'How to . . .' and 'How not to . . .' become a writer. Strangely enough I object to nothing you say, but all that you imply.

"Of course I know that you were but showing a proper amusement at the present lack of literary standards, but many of your readers could easily find in your fun, especially on finding it in the Monitor, quite a bit of discouragement for perhaps a real ambition to write: particularly in the implication that writing cannot be taught and that writing technique is limited to grammar, rhetoric and form. The mistake in these assumptions is due to a faulty understanding of, or definition for, writing technique.

"I do not know that any 'school' has ever taught this, but my own investigations over a long period of years have made clear that writing, indeed all art, is divisible into two widely separated steps. I call them 'conception' and 'expression.' All individuals possess the former in a degree, but few 'learn' the latter. Whether the knowledge of the latter is gained instinctively, or through inspiration, or deliberately, it remains all that can be taught and includes all the physical and mental means by which the idea is transferred to the beholder. There is no difference between drawing characters with oils and perspective; and painting them with grammar and plot. The cubist, and your 'real artist (who) makes his own rules' are both simply experimenting, although in different mediums. The vision of genius will be seen, however crudely expressed, but the minor artists whose numbers you regret must add a technical luster to their smaller gift. And do these last not fill in the chinks and conceive those half-thoughts from which genius, reading, takes that one grand step beyond and out of mediocrity?"

But what chinks do these minor artists fill in? And does genius grow out of mediocrity by reading half-thoughts conceived by lesser folk?

Mr. Irl Morse, of St. Paul, editor of Better Poetry, was moved to send us a wail of his own against critics, published in a magazine called Hodge Podge and devoted, as the masthead elucidates, "to the interests of the Hodge Podge group." Mr. Morse's complaint runs in part:

"Verse-writing would be more fun had a critic never been born.

"Anyone who thinks profoundly cannot but realize that poetry and prose are and always have been one and the same so far as inspiration is concerned. And still the questioning critic will rave and rant about inconsequential phases such as spelling! And when he tires of this he pulls his thin hair over such nonsensical discourse as unity or clarity! He tells us that it is not well to join two poems of different kinds or styles or moods together or that it is well to write poems in such a way that the interested reader may understand and appreciate them. He does not seem to be able to learn that inspiration takes care of these things."

A reasonable complaint, certainly . . . Yet critics can be reasonable, too, in their good moments . . . But hardly, perhaps, as gentle as is imagined by Miss Marion West of Chicago, who writes:

"I wish there were some way I could tell the writers in your audience not to be discouraged by your 'Holiday' (of March 14). I should like to wink at them from over your shoulder as a sort of reassuring hint that your spark has no spite, so that the poor scribblers won't be fright-

(Continued on Page 12)

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(Washington)
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Foster Brown & Son in Montreal. The Art Store in London

Professor Lowes's Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer, by John Livingston Lowes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

PROFESSOR LOWES appropriately and graciously dedicates his latest book to "George Lyman Kittredge: 'Myn Owene Maister Deere.'" For up to the present, Professor Kittredge's wholly delightful "Chaucer and His Art" has occupied an undisputed place as the best one-volume introduction to Chaucer, and few books have more successfully combined a humanizing interpretation of their subject with so vigilantly maintained a standard of acute critical scholarship. That the author of "The Road to Xanadu" should acknowledge his senior colleague as his master is therefore less surprising than it might seem to those who think of Professor Lowes as without a peer in the luminous interpretation of great poetry. Chronologically Professor Kittredge stands at the forefront of modern scholars engaged in the humane exploration and interpretation of English literature, though the present volume shows that Professor Lowes ranks little or not at all below him in robust common sense combined with delicate imaginative insight.

* * *

The first of the six lectures of which this book is composed, entitled "Backgrounds and Horizons," adumbrates, with a degree of lively interest as rare as it is refreshing, the medieval concepts of the universe and of man which too often stand in the way of the present-day reader's appreciation and understanding of poetry written before the Renaissance. The author's method here as elsewhere is to illuminate his statements and at the same time engage his readers by drawing from his almost inexhaustible erudition curious bits of lore, rich and recondite illustrations, flashing allusions and deft quotations. Those familiar with Professor Lowes's style know that it often seems little more than a mosaic of brilliantly chosen pieces from an endless variety of works of genius, but it usually remains well this side preciosity by virtue of the author's firm grasp on the relevance of his material to our own interests and emotions.

* * *

The next two lectures deal with "The World of Affairs" and "The World of Books," which constituted the double source of Chaucer's genius—or, better, of the forms in which that genius clothed itself. Though much of this material is necessarily familiar to students of Chaucer, Professor Lowes is fertile in new hints and suggestions resulting from his own indefatigable researches, and the same is true in the remaining lectures, which deal, respectively, with the poems written in the French mode of dream-allegory, with the "Troilus" and with the "Canterbury Tales." Few will be the readers who will not want to scurry back immediately to the "House of Fame" and the other early works after reading Professor Lowes's provocative discussion of them. His study of "Troilus and Criseyde" is perhaps least successful in realizing the full possibilities of its theme. We are given no hint of its value as a realistic criticism of the conventional code of courtly love.

Every writer on the "Canterbury Tales" seems driven to say with Dryden: "Here is God's plenty," in despair of doing justice to that glorious treasure-trove of beauty and humor and pathos and satire and sheer delight in life. It is almost impossible for a critic of any ability to be less than entertaining on such a subject. Professor Lowes gives us nothing of equal importance with Professor Kittredge's theory of the "marriage group" of tales, but his last lecture is none the less filled with good things. His special attention to the more Rabelaisian of the tales is particularly rewarding, and his examination of the part played by Harry Bailly, the Host, and of the beginnings and endings of the various tales is new and arresting.

* * *

Those who wish to see Chaucer rescued from pedantry will note with pleasure that Professor Lowes disassociates himself, respectfully but decisively, from Professor Manly's concern with the search for historical originals of the Canterbury pilgrims. Those who prefer to read about Chaucer rather than to read Chaucer may conceivably find Mr. G. K. Chesterton's study more to their liking than this, for it is undeniable that Mr. Chesterton is a more popular showman than Professor Lowes, though what he shows is often two parts Chesterton to one part Chaucer. The reader, however, who wishes to get at the heart of Chaucer through devious winding and richly ornamented ways will find the present volume incomparable, whereas he who wishes to reach the same destination over a wind-swept, climbing highway will still prefer the guidance of that veteran Chaucerian, Professor Kittredge.

Blameth nat me if that ye chese amys.

ROBERT PEEL.

Van Gogh as 'Artist-Saint'

Van Gogh, by Peter Burra. London: Duckworth. 2s.

EVEN A SHORT BIOGRAPHY of Van Gogh is bound to raise many questions. To what extent is society the enemy of the artist? Is the artist a normal or an abnormal man? Is he unfitted for our civilization? If he is, is this a criticism of the artist in general, of our civilization or of the man in particular?

Van Gogh, once he had passed through his extraordinary religious phase, had no doubts about civilization. He tried to get as far as possible away from urban life. After a childhood in the country he passed some years in cultivated society and finally returned to live like a peasant. His various outbursts against the towns, culture and civilization in general are to be found in the famous letters to his brother Theo; but in the end, after passing through appalling mental and physical suffering—he was virtually starving for years and was saved only by the self-sacrifice of Theo—he wrote to Theo's wife on the birth of her child:—

"It may be we are neither savages nor peasants, and it is perhaps even a duty to like civilization—so-called." The last two words were a last fling of defiance; otherwise he had recanted. But he had also stopped painting.

Few artists have had to endure as much as Van Gogh endured at the hands of "respectable" people. Any one of his pictures is now worth more than he had to spend for the whole of his lifetime. On the other hand, most of the opposition was not to his pictures, which were not often seen; they were given away, given in payment for debts, left behind him in the rubbish of his lodgings. The essential opposition was to the man himself. He went out of his way to take the path of suffering. Mr. Burra, his first English biographer, calls him a Prometheus defying nature with a gift, an artist-saint. He might also be called a Stylites who had taken to paint.

* * *

Futility is inveighed against as frequently as society is in Van Gogh's letters; and here was the true enemy of the "artist-saint." For an egoism so consuming leaves nothing; it makes isolation and leads to disillusion. Writing of the Sien episode, which covered two years, Mr. Burra says "he put himself into the deepest humility to exalt his personality. For the very Sien herself he had no eyes; he neither saw what she was, nor wished to see." His charity was not for her, but a step in his own self-perfection. Yet "with all his struggling power, his passion for integrity, he was simply the humblest of men . . . for him the critical mind was simply not a valuable one."

* * *

The tragedy of Van Gogh is relieved by the beautiful relationship with his brother Theo, which was revealed in the letters. They are the letters of a passionate mind to a noble heart, and the sacrifice of Theo's life to Vincent's work is one of the most moving things in biography. In them the tragic conflict between art and life is played out in unforgettable human terms.

Mr. Burra has drawn largely on these letters, as Van Gogh's biographer must, and with considerable understanding. He has had access to a certain amount of material from the happier years in Holland, and his theme of the "artist-saint" is not made to bridge the blank pages in Van Gogh's career with easy conjecture. His attitude throughout is balanced, sympathetic and intelligent.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Bookman's Holiday

(Continued from Page 11)

ened by your trying-so-hard-to-be-stern attitude."

What Miss West and others do not understand is that we are not trying to be stern—we are trying to be kind . . . Kind enough to save people from becoming writers if they can keep off it . . . But let us permit New York's ECS—who obviously has been seeing Too Many Saints in Too Many Acts—close the debate:

"You should extend your writings on the subject of How Not to Write. Mebbe you could manage a book to end all books on how to write. Do you remember that poem of your grandma's childhood, 'Peterkin Paul'? The whole family breathlessly busies itself to prepare a study, pen, paper, etc., and there he sits at the desk, only one thing lacking: 'What shall I write about?'

"Another taxi strike here and where are you? . . . That's a sad lineup in Boston theaters. Remember when plays were to be seen at the Majestic, Shubert, Wilbur, Globe, Boston, Tremont, Park, Colonial, Hollis, Plymouth, Cort. I recall one occasion when there were eight new shows in town—a Christmas night that fell on a Monday. I almost ran out of volunteers who were anxious to be dramatic critics. How many editors are there, how many floors are there, how many office boys are there, how many doors are there, how many rugs are there, how many editors are there, how many glass bowls are there, how many gold fish are there, how many conferees are there. Cuckoo. Cuckoo. Tweet. Tweet, tweet. Glug, glub."

And while we're on the subject, Mr. William H. Adler of Hong Kong sends us a clipping from the Paris "Marianne" which as he remarks shows that Gertrude Stein finds favor in France . . . It's a review of her "Américains d'Amérique" (Stock), which is, presumably, "The Making of Americans" (Harcourt, Brace), and it says (in our stumbling translation) that "Miss Stein is an excellent representative of that Anglo-Saxon spirit which seizes ideas and makes them live . . . and who not only does not separate intelligence from facts, but attains to it only through them and in them" . . . Isn't that just what we always said?

Simon & Schuster have published in America the biography of Vaslav Nijinsky by his wife, which was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 13, in the English edition (Gollancz).

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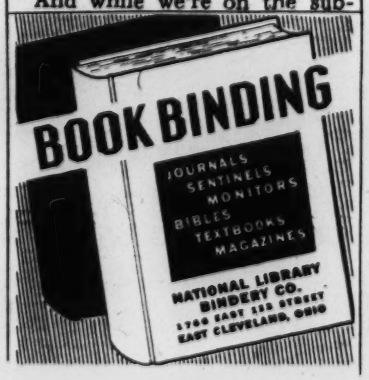

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THE BOBBS MERRILL COMPANY, Indianapolis

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"League of Nations" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Since The Christian Science Monitor is seeking to know the views of its readers on the subject of "American Membership in the League," I venture to express a few of the thoughts which came to me upon reading the article "Let's Join the League of Nations" in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of March 21.

Instead of the United States being ". . . left disturbingly conscious of a great boon that was in its power to confer upon humanity . . ." by joining the League of Nations, it rejoices in that the nation was saved from the dire effects of minding other nations' business. Mrs. Eddy says on page 283 of Miscellaneous Writings, "Any exception to the old wholesome rule, 'Mind your own business,' is rare."

It is well known that a rule applicable to individuals is also applicable to nations, since a nation is but an aggregation of individuals.

The author of "Let's Join the League of Nations" says that Americans are not interested in European discord, but they are interested in healing enmities wherever they break out in either hemisphere. Yes, the United States is interested in healing any discord anywhere whenever she is appealed to for such service, but she knows full well that her ability to heal discord as between nations depends upon her own national independence, which gives her a point of view unattainable except through an aloofness sufficient to enable her to formulate a disinterested, unprejudiced and impersonal opinion concerning any discordant situation. America's strength lies in her independence of thought. Shall she forfeit that independence—the very thing which has made her great?

Does the United States look to any of the great powers of Europe to aid her in maintaining peace with her neighbor—Canada? No, she is well aware that peace with her neighbors depends upon her own right-thinking. When the nations of the world come to the same conclusion there will be no necessity for this "new order" which it is claimed can come about only through the United States joining the League, (thereby influencing Russia to do so), or for "greater security in a truly representative world authority." Right thinking provides the only security for nations as well as individuals.

GERTRUDE K. FULLAWAY.
Washington, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor.
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read with keen interest the article "Let's Join the League of Nations," by Henry J. Sowerby, which appeared in your issue of March 21. First of all may I express my gratitude that you have opened your columns to such an article at such a time. There is much wisdom in many folk proverbs. In this connection I refer to that one which states, "The darkest hour is always just before the dawn." It is true that we are living in a dark hour so far as world peace and international coöperation is concerned, and yet, as your correspondent points out, there are rays of light here and there showing over the horizon. The very fact that yesterday the Washington Post carried as a front-page article a United Press dispatch that Russia was about to definitely request the United States to join the League with her and that they both should then request Germany and Japan to return is one of these rays, and your article points out many another.

I think, too, that Mr. Sowerby's challenge to America to coöperate at this period when manifestly the League's powers are weakest, has a dramatic quality and psychological value.

Those of us who have followed the developments at Geneva since the war do not need to be convinced of the value of what is happening there despite important set-backs, but the American people need to be told of these adventures in understanding over and over again, especially in view of the attitude which some of our other newspapers are taking at the present time. Even the attacks which are being leveled on the League and on the World Court in certain journals may themselves, however, be taken as an indication of the fact that the League is once more becoming an important issue in American political life.

It is not unusual for the Monitor to render service to the cause of international understanding; in fact, it stands preëminent in this regard. But in the publication of Mr. Sowerby's article at the present moment I feel that you have rendered a service of incomparable value.

ROBERT C. DEXTER.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I read with great interest the article on the League of Nations by Mr. Sowerby in the March 21 issue.

You are very wise, I think, to bring this vital matter to the attention of the American people just now. The whole world seems temporarily to have gone on a nationalistic debauch. . . . It is high time for the people of the world soberly to study means for improving the new peace machinery which was invented 14 years ago but which has not been developed and strengthened fast enough to meet the terrific strains of world depression.

Especially should we in the United States realize two things; first, that if another great conflict starts we shall inevitably be drawn into it even against our will, just as we were in 1917; and second, that it is probably impossible for the other nations without us to build peace machinery that will be strong enough to make it certain that war will not come.

Therefore, for our own protection it would be the wisest possible thing that we could do to join the World Court at once and then to consider under what conditions of Covenant revision we would join the League, with a view to bringing about our full membership within a year.

PHILIP C. NASH, President,
The University of the City of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Scotland Is Not England . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

As a constant reader of your most excellent newspaper I am writing regarding a very common mistake made by all American newspapers, not excluding The Christian Science Monitor.

I refer to the use of England and English when Britain and British is correct.

A drawing by Franklin Booth in your issue of March 21 actually blots Scotland from the map of Europe, although such young nations as Estonia and Latvia are noted.

What your many Scottish readers may feel about this I can imagine. In frequent visits to Scotland I have recommended the Monitor as being the best newspaper in the world, a newspaper printing only news which was true and accurate.

Scots are proud of the part they have played, and still do, in the great British Commonwealth and they are copartners with England in Great Britain, not as many Americans imagine English subjects. It would be quite as correct to speak of the New York Government, when the United States Government was meant, as to use England when Great Britain is correct.

R. MCKEAN.
New York City

* * *

Bright Balloons . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The new Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor has made an astonishingly striking début with its excellent editorial management and contents of great world-wide interest.

Rufus Steele's article, "The Bright Balloon," in the issue of March 14 is outstanding for its insight, courage and spiritual conclusions. Its palpable purpose is to help free mankind from intolerable bondage to superimposed appetite for strong drink. As doubtless intended, the illustration on the front page conveys the vivid impression of the utter vacuity of a state of excitement induced by "booze." With skillful pen, and an unmistakable compassionate understanding for mankind, Mr. Steele leads his readers along to the natural surmise that future historians writing of this period may appraise justly the "monumental propaganda which through 15 years never wabbled or let down" in its determination to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and to make Americans believe they want to be fooled and enjoy being fooled. With clear vision he writes of the great spiritual forces at work which can be neither gainsaid nor annulled and which must open eventually man's blind-fold eyes to his own true character and love for the high and pure. As always Mr. Steele ends his article with a rich and witty saying. This time he implies that Americans, whether they like it or not, are having to partake generously of "humble pie." Long live the good, helpful influence of the story of "The Bright Balloon!"

HELEN ANDREWS NIXON.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Rufus Steele's article on booze, entitled "The Bright Balloon," in the Magazine Section of March 14 certainly "treats the liquor problem . . . from an original angle," as per your pre-announcement in the issue of Feb. 28. One finds it rather difficult to agree with Mr. Steele that "The challenge is upon moral leaders for a brand new resourcefulness in finding positive, definite means of doing well what booze at best does only badly. Let them find and put out (up?) in practical packages substitutes that will take the edge off loneliness, that will close out regrets from a tired mentality, that will put a little bloom on the end of a day in which every material undertaking has seemed to go awry."

Mr. Steele asks too much. "Substitutes?" Why? Practically all of the tall drinking in Mr. Steele's "$20,000,000-dollar hotel" is done by so-called society people. The rank and file, the large majority of the people, do not drink. Why our "moral leaders" should be called on to provide substitutes for the cocktails of the idle rich is beyond comprehension. But of course Mr. Steele is just spoofing us and poking a little fun at America for having gone off the prohibition standard.

Conditions are not quite so bad as the pictures illustrating Mr. Steele's article might lead us to believe. In the outlying districts of our big cities saloons are not prospering. I have yet to see anyone above the status of a "bum" enter one. Perhaps it is true that a few million people drink to excess. But there are over a hundred million Americans who never touch intoxicants. For them no substitutes are needed.

ALFRED GORDON.
Chicago, Ill.

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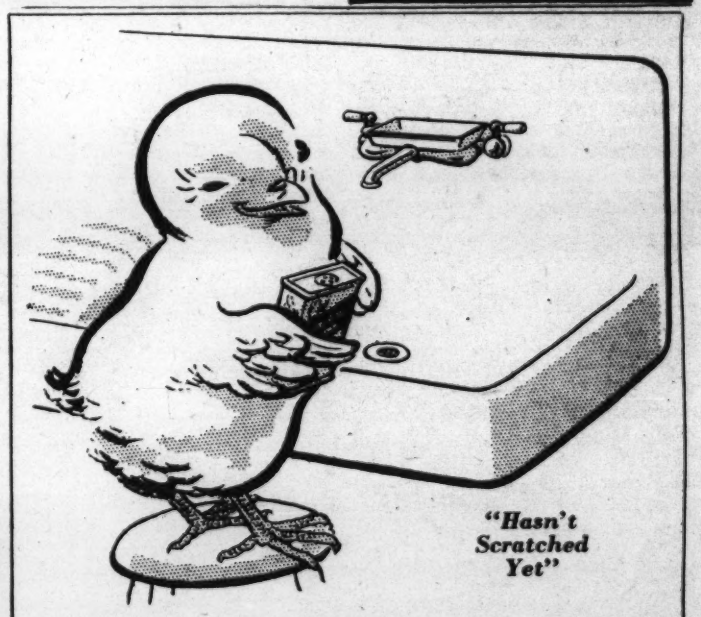
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. . Crime

(Continued from Page 3)

take him seriously, so he was elected.

"The first thing he did on taking office was to call on Birger. He said, 'Charlie, I understand the Sheltons had a part in that million dollar mail robbery a week or so ago.' Birger thought Coleman was going to play ball with him, so he grasped the suggestion eagerly, and nodded. 'Of course, they did. I've a couple of men who saw them in town that day.' So Coleman made a quick raid, alone, mind you, and arrested the Shelton brothers. There were five of them, I believe. Their arrest scattered their gand to the seven winds.

* * *

"The day the Sheltons were dressed in at Leavenworth, Coleman went alone to Birger's home. They met at the door, Birger with a delighted laugh on his lips which quickly changed into a snarl of rage, as Coleman said calmly, 'Charlie, I want you for the murder of the Mayor of West City.' Birger was hanged. Between the gallows and life terms, Birger's gang passed out with him.

"So Williamson County was cleaned up—by the courage of one man.

"Now, gentlemen, if one man can clean up a tough county, what would happen if every county in this country had a hundred police and prosecuting officers similarly loyal to their work?"

"The results would be beyond comprehension," nodded the bank cashier. "But I see several additional points. You've all read at least parts of the Wickersham Commission's report and the more recent crime survey by Harvard. You know the Wickersham report specified the urgent need of divorcing the courts and politics. And we haven't done a thing about it."

"But what about the prosecutors and the district attorney's offices?" exclaimed the consulting engineer.

* * *

"And what about the criminal lawyers with the flexible consciences?" queried the salesman. "They know more about the weaknesses of the law than the prosecutors and judges combined. These men do more harm than a hundred hoodlums on the loose, for they break down enforcement of laws."

"That's so," nodded the street railway official. "I believe we will have crooked courts, crooked prosecutors and crooked criminal lawyers as long as we, the average citizens, sit back and by our apathy allow the politicians to run things their way."

"How would you stop them? They're in the saddle, you know."

"Sure, I'll grant they appear firmly seated, but—there are many ways to stick a burr under that saddle and have them bucked off. I think if we adopted the army court-martial style of trials we would be better off than to be run by professional judges and any jury that will sit."

"How so?".

"In the army, in a murder case, for example, there would be a nine-man court. One would be a legal member, an officer of the Judge Advocate-General's department. The other eight would be officers appointed by the general who convened the court. The prosecutor, the trial judge advocate, and the defense counsel would be appointed. For the death sentence to be imposed, the court would have to be in unanimity."

"That's all fine," the salesman nodded with a determined shake of his head, "but we can't organize vigilantes or make up a posse whenever a crime is committed, or call out the troops and put the suspect under military law."

"A vigilantes committee has been organized in Massachusetts," the consulting engineer put in quietly. "Only this committee will not be a summary court and executioner, but is to arouse public opinion and to police the Legislature. Tighter enforcement, more rigid anti-crime laws and nonpolitical appointments are its aims."

"But first and foremost law enforcement has to be popularized," put in the bank cashier sagely. "It is all too recent for us to forget so soon how fashionable it was to break the prohibition laws. It got to be very unpopular to observe them. That was the beginning of reaping the whirlwind. Many of our better people, who should have known better, fraternized and allowed their children to fraternize with shady characters, their bootleggers. It warped their thoughts and their children's morals. They came to regard the law-breaker as an heroic figure. The result was a breaking down of all desire to enforce any law. We have to get back to our senses and return to the old simpler forms of honesty, and have more regard for the other fellow's rights."

* * *

"That's all very fine and sounds great," skeptically nodded the shoe manufacturer, "but we're all groping in the dark. I'll sum up what we've discussed so far. *First*, the merger of the postal inspectors and the Department of Justice agents into a powerful federal Scotland Yard. *Second*, the enlisting of the army and navy intelligence into the people's service as super-sleuths. *Third*, the awakening of the people to thinking about the rights of the individual and less about the criminal. *Fourth*, divorcing of the courts and the prosecutor's office from politics. *Fifth*, a united determination to smash everything that is criminal. *Sixth*, popularizing law enforcement. *Seventh*, making the criminal lawyer an unpopular figure. And I can see an *eighth*, that of everyone having the moral courage to refuse to be intimidated by threats or displays of violence. If each of us enlisted a half dozen friends into a band who will refuse to submit to threats, we could win; we couldn't lose."

"Agreed," nodded the retired business man gravely. "We have neglected to stand constant guard at the door of our own thinking. We have accepted every suggestion made about crime's power. We have talked crime too much. We have allowed ourselves to believe the underworld is too strong for us to tackle. We do not have to submit to such a view. Well, let's see that all crime is evil, is unnatural, is something to be destroyed in our own thinking. Let us go about our daily work with a firm, courageous determination to resist anything and everything that presents itself to us as crime or criminal suggestions. We don't have to give these suggestions power by agreeing with them. Now, if I were running the war on crime, I'd start right there."

Gravely, silently, they nodded. As one man they glanced at the clock, started, and rose. Their own jobs were calling, but the discussion had crystallized something in their thought that told them, "Now I *am* running the war on crime!"

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

GOV. JOSEPH B. ELY of Massachusetts is a graduate of Williams College and Harvard Law School. Previous to his election in 1930, he practised law in his native Westfield and in other cities of the Commonwealth, including Boston. His article indicates the extent to which individual States, as well as the Federal government, have been working for recovery.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN is an editorial writer on the Monitor, CARROLL LAKE is a member of the Boston editorial staff, and MALLORY BROWNE is Paris correspondent. Mr. Browne wrote the article on Robert T. Pell in our number for March 14.

PROF. HAROLD S. QUIGLEY is chairman of the Department of Political Science in the University of Minnesota. He has lived in the Far East, and is a member of the American council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH is on the Washington staff of the Monitor. His article on the future of American political parties appeared in our number for March 28.

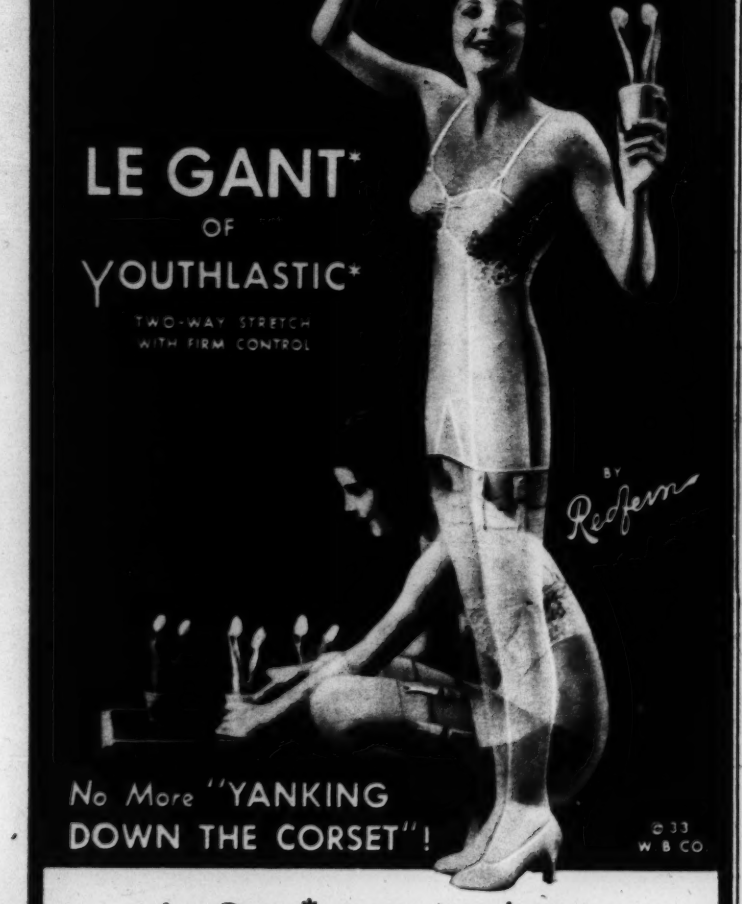
VERNON CORDRY learned to handle a tiller on San Francisco Bay. He now does his sailing in New England waters.

PHYLLIS LOVELL is an expert on the women's movement in Europe. Articles by her have appeared in the Magazine Sections for March 14 and Feb. 21.

Minority Censored

The Roumanian Government has decided to take measures to restrict the circulation of Hungarian books, magazines and papers in Roumania. At present the news stands of Transylvania, a province once belonging to Hungary and still containing a large Hungarian population, are filled with Hungarian publications sent from Budapest.

It is believed that their wide distribution among the Hungarian intellectuals of Roumania stimulates the hopes of the Hungarian minority here in an ultimate treaty revision, and for that reason the stream flowing from Budapest into Transylvania is to be dammed. Hungarian films also will be more drastically censored and local Hungarian papers more strictly controlled.



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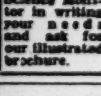

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. . Japan

(Continued from Page 6)

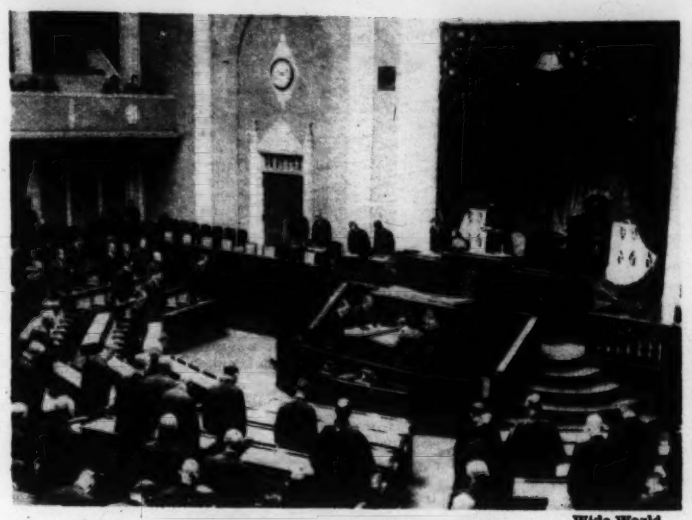
rule would be endangered by the recognition of a dictator; it would resemble too closely a return to the Shogunate, which went down with the feudal system.

What about the attitude of the older political parties—the Seiyukai and the Minseito—which customarily poll 95 per cent of all votes cast in national elections? Conservative as they are, they are supporters of a parliamentary order, striving for a real transfer of power from the traditional agencies — the Elder Statesmen, the Imperial House Ministry, the military departments, and the Privy Council—to the Diet and the Cabinet. Corrupt, yes, finding the sinews of war in contributions from big business and repaying with concessions, tariffs and subsidies. But they argue that corruption would decline if the power of legislation and finance, and the control of foreign relations, were given to the people.

So far they have remained stanchly opposed to Fascism, save for the defection from the Minseito of a small group under Kenzo Adachi, which is called the National League (Kokumin Domei). He is a "patriot" of long standing—he played an important rôle when the Queen of Korea was assassinated in 1895—and he is regarded as a tool of the army; but his shot is probably nearly spent.

How significant of popular feeling is the attitude of these parties? Probably only slightly. The people at large are not yet democratically minded. They vote because they are told by the officials that that is the thing to do, or because a candidate makes it worth their while. They revere the Emperor and place state above self. As for the more sophisticated, they are interested in democracy but confused by its apparent failure abroad and at home. Thus the prospect of improvement, combined with the call to sacrifice for the Emperor, appears to have won the mass of the people to the nationalist standard.

The *Kodo* system has been successful in finding allies in the ranks of the proletarian parties. In the summer of 1931 Mr. Katsumaro Akamatsu, chief secretary of the principal proletarian party, the Shakai Minshu-to, a moderate Socialist group, left his colleagues and founded a National Socialist Party (Kokumin Nihonto). His creed was anti-Communist, anti-capitalist, anti-parliamentarian and anti-internationalist. It split the Shakai Minshu-to in half and attracted also a considerable following from the leftist Farmer-Labor



Wide World

OPENING OF 1934 JAPANESE DIET
Prince Fumimaro Konoe, Speaker of Upper House, Is Officiating

Party. As Professor Yoshino explains it in "Contemporary Japan," the moderates joined out of fear of Communism and disgust with parliamentary politics, while the radicals liked the idea of direct action and salved their internationalist consciences by pointing to Bolshevik lapses to nationalist policies.

A link of high significance between the National Socialists and the military group is their common interest in the pitiful plight of the farmers. Burdened with a debt of 6,000,000,000 yen, the yeomen of Japan are in despair. Their situation is best realized by the rank and file and the younger officers in the army, most of whom are of peasant origin. They have served notice upon the capitalists that "Manchoukuo" must be developed in the interests of their class, though how that can be done in the presence of 30,000,000 lower-standard Chinese farmers is difficult to foresee. Apparently related to the anti-capitalist outcry was the gift of 30,000,000 yen made on Nov. 1, 1933, by the Mitsui Trust, largest of Japanese corporations, for agricultural relief and other social-welfare projects.

Is Japan a Fascist state? "Yes" and "No." The constitutional system remains unchanged; there is no Fascist Party and no organized correlation of the various nationalist forces; there is no "corporative state." Yet in a sense Japan has never been anything but Fascist—dominated by feudal ideals, confident in its military tradition of rigid discipline, integrity and experience, and highly sensitive to the shibboleth of patriotism.

Democracy has been developing very gradually and is now completely checked. Will it revive under attack, reformed, and imbued with those traditional virtues that give a unique character to the national culture? It seems reasonable to believe that the answer in Japan, although the process of change may be longer, will not differ from that in Western states.

. . Indians

(Continued from Page 7)

is not sufficient of the Indian culture or traditions left to provide a basis for communal life.

2. Over a long period of years the Indian Office has found it a most difficult exercise of judgment to determine when an individual Indian is competent to handle his own affairs. To determine when an Indian community is competent presents a far more delicate, complex and socially portentous task.

3. Opportunities for exploitation are just as likely to be increased as diminished by the bill. A shrewd land operator could find in it as it stands a convenient device for selling land to the Government, the use of which he could later control by manipulation of the officers of the Indian community. Even with the Federal Government's protection the exploiter has had an easy task in the past. With that protection removed he should make a good living indeed off the Indian.

4. Since Indian trust land under the bill continues to be nontaxable and is not subject to attachment or sale through legal processes the Indian would assume all the authority over his new property, but someone else would pay the bills.

5. The only communal experiments which have ever been successful in the history of the United States have been those carried through by closely knit religious or racial groups which which were actuated by a high degree of mutual zeal. There is no reason to suppose that the mere acquisition of a communal economic base would in itself provide an adequate substitute for such zeal, or revive traditional communal incentives in a generation which has never felt their force. While it may be argued that this country is about to enter an era of communal life, we can scarcely expect demoralized Indian groups to lead the way.

The Institute for Government Research report quoted above concludes that "for these Indians the way ahead is gradual absorption into or adjustment to the dominant white civilization." Congress must determine whether there are values to be preserved or restored for the Indians by this self-government plan which warrant injecting it into the amalgamation process in the allotted areas. For unless our civilization is to become one of small independent communal units, the political and social isolation of an Indian Federal Municipal Corporation would certainly not offer a sound training for the individual's participation in the social and political life of the United States as it is at present constituted.

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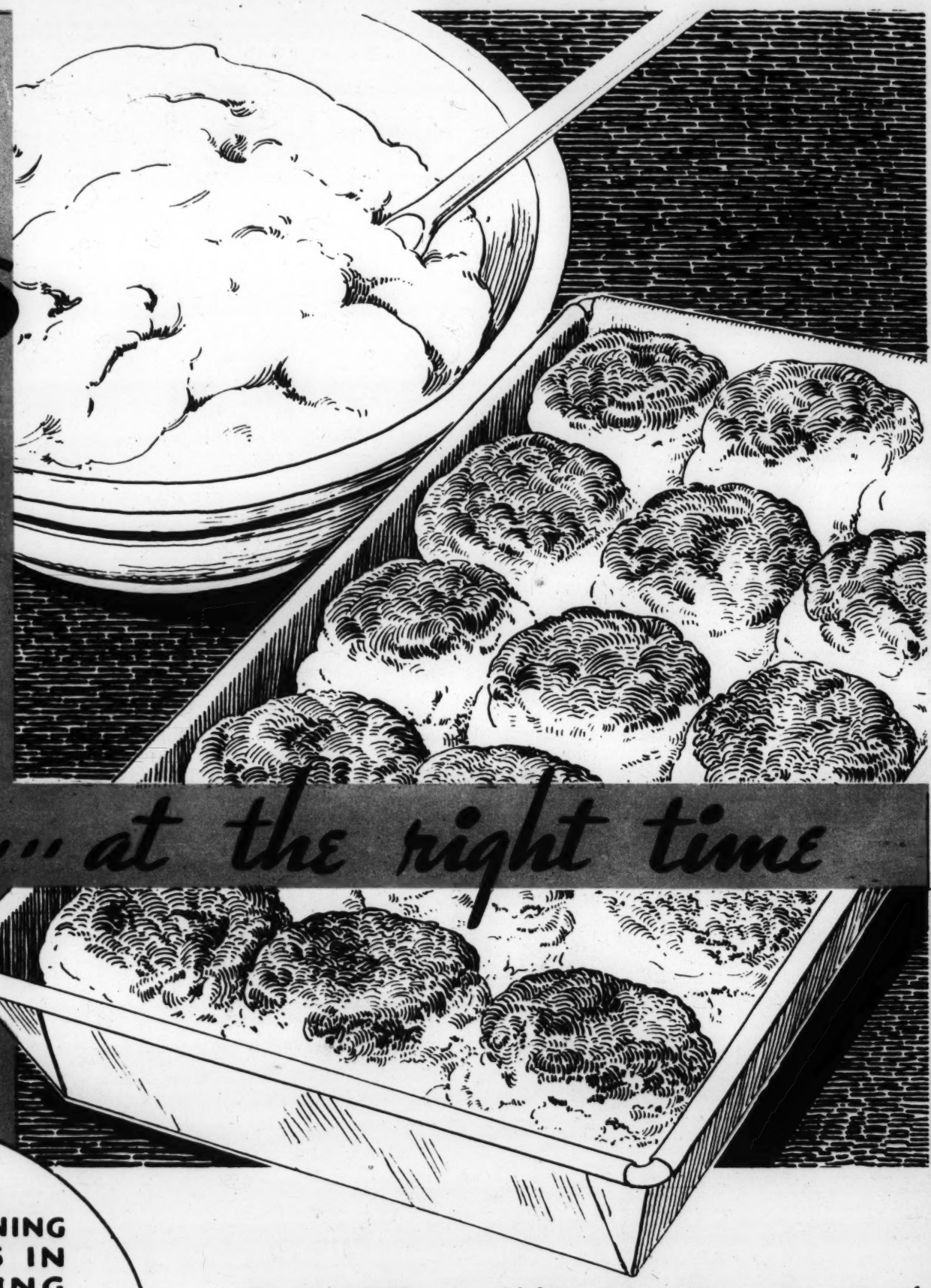

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